VOLUME VI. ... WILMINGTON; NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1875.

Single Copies 10 Cents.

JAMES WILSON,
Chairman Rep. Ex. Committee
JAMES HEATON,
Secretary,

the on GO TO og laneita

A LLENSIAND OUT A CENTENNIAD

ALLEX Sand get the celebrated FRENCH BIGGIN COFFEE POF makes the best

Coffee in the world, and with less Coffee

A LLEN'S antilogs at his new SILVER-WARE, just received: may 21-47

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JNO. W. GORDON.

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ng business throngir-

GO TOw draw adt

may 25-24 Many on baratio ared on

IN UMBER 124

HARPER BROTHERS, publishers

"Harper's Month! "Harper's Bas A A MAY 3 TO 3 A HO Zaar," and "Harper's Weekly, have All organized Civic Societies and Sabbeen the most successful publishers in this or any other county, and the most potent reason of their success is the very satisfactory manner in which they pleas: the public; they so thoroughly understand their business and have the Harper's Monthly for June is one of the most interesting that we have yet had the pleasure of examining. It is full of arrangements to do so at once. Address Harper Brothers, Franklin Square, N. street, Y. For sale at P. Heinsberger's Liver Book and Music Store in this city.

CITY ITEMS.

50 HANDS WANTED working men, for the next six months. W. P. CANADAY.

FLATTING WOOD. I wish to hire a flat to bridg wood from Town Creek to Wilmirgton .-

Arrangements on Memorial Ceremonics are hereby notified to meet at their rooms on Friday May 28th 1875, at 8 o'clock p. m. By order of Chairman.

DECORATION DAY .- The Committee request and respectfully invite the eftimay desire to do so, to take part in the zens of Wilmington, and all others who services of Memorial Days on next Monday, and assist in the decoration of the graves of the Union dead.

MAN. COHN'S ADVERTISING AGEN-CY, WASHINGTON, D. C. The Washington Chronicle, National Republican and Washington Critic, all speak very highly of the above advertising agency and we have no doubt from the way they recommend Mr Cohu he is the wish him success.

Engelhard & Saunders of the Journal rights for all men."

principles. Come on Judge.

buck

10%

Lab

the staunchest friends of the colored life. race, Charles Sumner; and this is but a It is impossible for us to lay our garfitting tribute of grateful hearts to a lands on the grassy hillsides which true and tried friend; to one who now hedge the bodies of our dead, without sleeps the sleep that knows no waking, stretching forward, and upward as it but whose eloquence and patriotism has were, in contemplation of the spiritual burned deep into the hearts of a people life. It is therefore, a noble and nawho will never cease to remember him | tional feeling which consecrates Decowith gratitude and mention his name ration Day, setting it apart as a fitting

months ago and it was determined to call it the Wilmington Light Infantry, but upon its being represented to them that it was the intention of the survi- and the liberal offerings of flowers and vors of the old company bearing that careful attentions? name to revive their organization, It is a beautiful custom-better, far (which has since been done,) the name better thun costly conuments of bronze, of the company was changed to that or granite, or marble, which minster to

As an incident of Memorial Day, unwisited or forgotten; and the letters there will be a presentation of a company flag to the Sumner Light Infantry gather the rust of neglect. pany flag to the Summer Light Infantry by Flaviel W. Foster, E.g., from the pertieo of the City Hall at 2 o'clock pin, an Monday next, in time for the new company and their handsome flag to take part in the procession. This community owe much to the flag to the company for having getten it me and with the procession of affection; while they teach the rising men composing this company for having getten it me and with the performed; all feeling of sectional little getter is an analysis of the company for having getten it me and without the company for having getten it me and with the company for having getten it me and without the company for having getten it me and without the company for having getten it me and without the company for having getten it me and without the company for having getten it me and with the company for having getten it me and with the company for having getten it me and with the company for having getten it me and with the company for having getten it me and with the company for having getten it me and the company for having getten in the performance of the company for having getten in the performance of the company for having getten in the performance of the company for having getten in the performance of the company for having getten in the performance of the company for having getten in the performance of the company for having getten in the company ing gotten it up, and withope that their terness should be removed, and all per

Deffected to rate of it was becomed

hath Schoolstage respectfully invited to attend and take part in the Memorial Ceremonies of the Union Dead, May 31st, 1875. Schools and Societies are requested to bring with them wreaths, flowers, garlands and evergreens for the money to perform it to perfection. decoration of the graves. By request

of the Committee of Arrangements the pleasure of examining. It is full of The procession will form at the City substantial, solid and instructive read Hall, on Third and Pances streets at ing matter, and all those who do not get half past two, p. m., and move promptthis valuable magazine should make That 3 o'clock, in the tollowing order: First Dilion will form on Thirdstreet, and resting on Princess.

1st Platon of Police.
2d Chief Marshal and Staff.
2d Rose ad Band.
4th—Companies A. and B. Wilmington
Riffe Cards.
5th—Ex Soldiers and Sailors.

To cut wood. I will girr regular and ployment to the above number of good cess street, right resting on Third. 1st-Assistant Marshals. 2d—Suproer hight Infantry.
3d—Carriages containing Orator, Chaplain, Mayor and Board of Algrene of the city, us stoy ton.— Fire Department.

Persons wishing to flat wood with please 4th—Cape Fear Steam Fire Engine W. P. CANADAY: 5th Brooklyn Fire Engine Company. The members of the Commisted of 18 7 8th Civic Societies.

9th-Carriages and Mounted Men. LINE OF MARCH. Down Princes to Pront street, down Front to Market street, up Market t the National Cemetery

SERVICES AT THE NATIONAL CEME Bodindo-1 and

8- Doxology and Benediction. 9-Decoration of the Graves. Hon, W. P. CANADAY, Master of Ceremonies DECORATION DAY-Next Monday

will be a day observed throughout the length and breadth of this long and "right man in the right place." We broad land of burs, as d day set apart and consecrated for the purposes of de-Judge Tourgee promises to find an corating the graves of those brave men opportunity to tell the citizens of Will who died in the sacred cause of upholdmington before the summer passes why ling their country's flag and their counhe favors those provisions of the pres- try's honor. On that day the many ent Constitution of North Carolina, thousands of green, grassy mounds that which are designed to promote liberty mark the last resting places of the neble forms that laid down their lives for their country, will be decked with the hate them. The Judge says that as be- fair flowers and evergreens that loving tween bing an the Journal people, they brade said tender hearts, shall place by to restore statal relations. That eight Then Judge Kerr went to Washare "the antipodes of political thought; upon them; and while interested thous-their idea of a convention is one designed to perpetuate slavery, while pronounced on their deeds of daring, his is to promote liberty and equal many; many of those hearts will have their deepest depths stirred and their We promise Judge Tourgee a rous- tenderest emotions awakened at the sad ing reception when he comes to the thought that the green turfs before them Cape Fear region, and we know his covers all that was mortal of loved ones heart will be glad to see how truly, and staunchly, and steadfastly New Hanover Republicans stand up for Republican ed to make his periodical rounds of the weather stained are moss covered grave stones of the Covenanters, whose char-

SUMMER LIGHT DEFARITET: We not lacters be venerated and wrise netto-tice in the programme for the Celebra-ries he cherished, and took it melantion of Memorial Day on next Monday choly pleasure in re-graving the half that the Sumner Light Infantry, Capt. obliterated letters, which told of their Geo. L. Mabson commanding, takes a worth and their sacrifices. And so we conspictions part. This infliture organ- of the present days love to bevisit the ization has recently been gotten up, graves of the nation's heroes to strew mistakable guarantee that he might report o every paper but one, repreand is composed of some of the best fresh flowers over them; to drop the material to be found among our colored tears of sincere sorrow, and to testify citizens. As the hand indicates, this our appreciation of what they did and far as this has not been done, recon- me is still living in this county and is company is named in lioner of one of suffered for our sakes! The flowers mre the brightest and purest statesmen that symbols of our doye, and an expression America has ever produced, and one of of our faith in a future and a better

with praise. ... occasion for tender memories and heart-This company was organized several felt gratitudes. What more appropriate

which it now bears. MASTE OF Porde alone; which remain too often

receive the support they so rights ar forgetfulness. As the hundreds of thousands of soldiers who fell on the

HEIVERBURES

Live Book Stone.

UNION und fidelity to each other.

In no way can we do this more gradeby strewing flowers on the graves of the fullen soldiers, the heroes of the Union.

EXCELLENT TRAS:-The Original of which Robt, Wells is President, was. only in the city of New York; but all. over the country, until now its teas of the city and of hundreds of places in the country have endorsed it as perfectly reliable, and parties wishing excellent teas at low prices, can with perfect confidence send to this company for them. Their teas are put up in one boxes containing 5, 10, 20 and 30 pounds. They range in price from 40 cents to \$1 30 per pound. Our merchants can have samples mailed to their address by enclosing 10 cents for each sample. The company wish reliable agents in every town to get up clubs amongst families for their teas, and offer great inducements, Send for our circular. Address always, Robt. Wells, Pres't, No. 43 Vesey St., New York,

Editor Wilmington, Post :

Will you allow me space for a word from hysterics? They have recently were right and they were wrong at that discovered a mare's nest in the fact that time, or else, that they have deliberate-I have expressed a conviction that ly written themselves down as falsifiers "there has been a serious if not fatal and hypocrites since. Perhaps a policy mistake in the radical programe in the which has accomplished the conversion South,"-and that "Reconstruction has or exposed the dissimulation of such been a failure!" Unfortunately for the cackle which they set up in consequence of this discovery, it is a fact which has been well known to almost every Republican and not a few Democrats in the State, that from the first I had little confidence in the plan adopted. To my political associates and personal friends, I have never made any secret of my distrust in the efficiency of what are known as the Reconstruction Acts, to milt pond of Guilford county." secure the ends which I believe should

these words ernment were lacking in those old futation by changing the venue every States. Reconstruction hinted at going time they revamp an old lie. back to these basks. The duty of I did say, at Philodelphia in 1866, the nation was, to tread them under that "I was told by a respectable citi-foot, and secure to every man in that zen of the Quaker county of Guilford, new domain which its armies had just just before leaving home, that fifteen conquered from slavery, not buly the murdered negroes had been taken from rights of a free man, but the protection a river in South Carolina."

be actively opposed to the plan adopt it was true or not I do not know or care. ed. Week after week, through the jour- I told it 'as 'twes told to me." Such nal then under my control, I protested fish have however, been found in mill- Princess street at 10 o'clock a. m. on the day cal and a dangerous experiment I said now. then, that any party which at that time The Journal reproduces the very could be built upon the principle of the "thin" charge that the ku klux prelegal and political equality of the col- vailed in this district because of my restrength except numbers. The only is established by the sworn testimony the policy of the party to which I be- in July, 1868! I held my first court in At a regular meeting of the "Board of longed." I approved of the principles September, 1868, and the 14th of that Trade" hel! Moriday May 20th, the followequality of all men, as the corner-stone of the district! They no doubt had a

Pase,
That bears the record of His love to man,
That of 'que blood alone the nations all.
Are made; kindred and equals all, and

continent and in our government,

Alike the treatures of His love and core

DECORATION DAY AT THE battle field or wasted away in the hest its policy from a conviction of its im- self, and they are welcome to all that NATIONAL CEMEPERS ! Voitals we thow one in death, so let all practicability at that time. Opposed can be made out of them. blasphemous assumption that God had tion which the Journal corps particugiven to the white man alone, the good larly late. We are the antipodes of

the sufficiency of the means adopted to and perpetuate slavery; mine, one promote the ends I desired to see at which is designed to premote liberty. as some soreheaded ones did, with a highly probable that before the sam-American Tea Company, of New York, party which claimed a heritable, divine mer passes I may find an opportunity right to rule, only less repulsive to a to tell the citizens of Wilmington why established in 1840, and since that time, free man than that of the Bourbon's or I favor those provisions, and why "Enhas been steadily gaining in favor, not of the house of Hapsburg? A Republi- gelhard & Saunders" hate them. can by instinct and culture I could not hesitate. I regarded the experiment as tion lest I should enter the Democratic reaches every section. The leading press altogether delusive in its character; but party. I cannot say that such a conit had one great merit. It planted tingency may not occur. When a paritself squarely on the fact that "we, the ty has boxed the company of political people" in the preamble of the Declaration of Independence, meant landlord and landless, "gentleman loafers," "poor white trash," "niggers" and all. Be-lieving in this grand principle, I entered heartily into the spirit of the measures and did all in my power to secure Sumner, I can never be quite sure that their success. I deem "reconstruction a like sad fate may not be in store for to have been a failure," because it has me. I can only trust that a kind Provnot secured all that ought to have been | idence will, "if it be possible, let this secured at that time. I admit, however, that it has achieved one glorious result. which is, perhaps, as much as could reasonably have been expected to be done in one decade, to-wit: It has forced the democratic party, including the Solons of the Journal, to admit the legal and political equality of the colored man and busy season. declare themselves the devoted champions of that theory. In other words, to save your neighbors of the Journal it has forced them to admit that we

> failure. But the Journal grows rampant over an old slander, which it puts in an altogether new dress. It says: "He it was who hastened on to Pittsburg to tell the gallant patriots of the Grand Army of the Republic, there assembled, how he had dragged up seven drowned negro infants, 'by the backs,' in one

men, ought not to be denominated a

One of the amusements of my life, have been attained by the action of the for the past eight years, has been to government in regard to the recently keep a scrap book of the good (?) things rebellious states, immediately after the printed about me in the Democratic war. What should have been secured journals. It is entertaining to see in I have lately had occasion to define in how many forms this slander appears "The duty which lay before the gov! with having said something of the kind ernment was not chiefly nor primarial- at Philadelphia, New York and Ralcould have been done in ten minutes ington and swore that I wrote it to and by a single act of five lines. Its General Abbott, and now the Journal duty was to erect in the lately rebel- comes out and says I said it in Pittslious section Republican Governments, burg. It is laughable, the straits to in which the rights of all should be see which they are driven to keen their cured, protected and maintained. Free slanders alive. They have reported me speech, free thought, free labor and a as having been born "all along the free ballot were strangers to the territory shore" from Maine to Minnesota; as ry which fell a victim to secession. The baying escaped from half a dozen penivery basis elements of republican gov- tentlaries and new they try to evade re-

and security of a free man, and an un- It was so stated at the time in the transmit them to his children and they sented there. I have these reports be will be sold by me at public auction on the to theirs in endless perpetuity." In so fore me as I write. The man who told struction is a failure, willing to state upon outh at any time, board, as she now lies in the Cape Fear construction acts, I was well known to the presence of two others. Whether against it as insufficient, unphilosophi- ponds in this district since. I say that of sale, to convey to said barque, any per-

ored man, would have no element of missness in the judicial office, when it lobbying I ever did in my life, was done of the kn klux leaders, that the klan on which they were based most heartly. month is the latest date given of the I believe in the legal and political organization of the klan in any county of our government. I bad long before prophetic knowledge of my shortcomsubscribe to the theory that upon this lings and organized for torture and mur- o'clock p. m. from June las, to September der because they foresaw how badly I list, inclusive; and they counted merebonts would del it is not a singular instance who are not members to co operate. Is working out in His own war, the truth, of the forwardness of the Democracy Which standied in mirest terms, apon the to say my words and think my thoughts for me, nor the only time they have

The Jearnal states that I told a correspondent of a Cincinnati paper a mass And heritors alike of earthly good—
And heritors alike of earthly good—
And heritors alike of earthly good—
Alike to all and none may gather to himself

Bip brother a share and go unpunished.—
but the Journal can easily find my

JA Roultz James and Francisco He brother's share and compunished. but the Journal can easily find my I only deferred from others of the views upon this subject published over Republican parts; I only dissented from my own name, and written by my-

But the Journal is in great trepidathought as often as the mongrel which the Journal terms "our party," has done since the war, one never knows from what quarter of the Heaven's it may blow next, While I remember Horace Greeley, and Carl Schurz, and Charles cup pass from me!

At W. Tourges. GREENSBORO, May 22, 1875.

There is a Connecticut widower who leclares that nothing reminds him of his poor, dear wife, so much as to live within earshot of a saw-mill during a

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WET NURSE WITH BREAST OF A WET NUMBER of Seash milk can flud a good situation by applying at this office. Must be neat in her may 'B-lt

north of New River Inlet; one near Fort Lauderdale, on the beach about six miles north of New River Inlet. Fid one on the beach opposite the head of Biscopne Bay, about ten miles north of Cape Florida.

Bidders must state the time in which they will contract to complete the houses, and the bids must be accompanied with satis-factory guarantees as to the ability of the

curity of North Carolina Policy holder and is rapidly growing in wealth and public confider OUTHERN MUTUAL FIRE SURANCE COMPANY, of Riemond, Virginia, Socies Socies

OLD NORTH STATE FIRE INSU-RANCE COMPANY, Assets \$200,000 leeding home company, endorsed by men as Hons, W. A. Grabam, W. Ha-Battle, D. G. Fowle, D. M. Bar-ringer, Kemp P. Battle

Small Companies Better Than

NOTICE.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE AND POST OF fice will be closed at 12 o'clock on Monday the 31st of May: 10 2 car 5 ml training for JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, Collector. E, R. BRINK, P. N

U.S. MARSHALPS HALE,

The Spanish Darque ELINA, by an order, sued from the United States District Court for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina 1st day of June 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, with all her tackle, apparel and furniture, on River a short distance below the City of Wilmington,

A steemer will leave the dock foot of sons who may desire to attend the sale. J. B. HILL,

U. S. Marshal. By J. N. VANSOELEN. Deputy Markhal. Star & Journal copy.

NOTICE.

Board close their places of business at The

2. 1. MACKS Socretary & Treasurer

WELLON, N.C.
Manning Brothers, H. E. T. Manning, Britisers,
Published semi-making

J A Roultz, Editor and Frequence. Weekly Mesonger, I wo declines a year.

NEW ADVERISEMENTS. Gish, m respect for law, in love for the its impious "white line policy," its every feature of our present Constitu-Wilmington, N. G. May 77, 1875.]

Notice is hereby given that the Republican Executive County Committee wilk meet at the Court House in Wilmington, at 12 o'clock M., Saturday June 56 1875.

Every member is expected to be present as business of importance will come befor the Committee.

fully or more touchingly than in the things of earth in fee. Between these political thought. Their ideae of a Concerning universary of Decoration Day, too I had to choose. Because I doubted stitution is one designed to promote tained, should I go off and co-operate, and equal rights for all men. It is

Wet Nurse Wanted.

Construction of Houses of Refuge. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at CEALED PROPOSALS will be received at bthis Department until 12 o'clockinoon of Tuesday; the 29th day of June, 1875, for the construction of Houses of Refuge at the following mamed localities on the coast of Florida. to-wit: One on the beach about thirten miles north of Indian Riyer Inlet, at the trail from Bethel Creek, one on the beach about one and one half miles north of Gilbert's Bar, at a place known as Saint Lucle Rocks; one at Orange Grove, (so-called) on the beach about thirty miles north of New River Inlet; one near Fort Lauderdale, on the beach about six miles.

Already doing a leading business throm out the State, it has established a recor-for prompt payment and thir dealling of which any Company may well CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPA-

d. (Signed) CHAS, F, CONANT.
Acting S retary
Washington, D. C., May 28, 1875.

Large Ones. It is a very great what to suppose that

does not depend upon the amount of its assets, but upon the ratie of its assets to itabilities, and its exposure to dravy losses the liabilities of the large companies are in proportion to their fisses; like not only true that the liabilities of the large companies are in proportion to their fisses; lith fiss found business in the large cities and carrying heavy lines they are in constant of nater of being ruined by sweeping fires, A fire in the city of New York like the one in thicago, would be likely to break three fourths lie companies doing lariness in the city. One Chicago company survived the fire there and it was a small one doing a company survived the fire there and it was a small one doing a company survived the fire there and it was a small one doing a companies. ry husiness.
"Small lines, weilbeattel va" as bee metto. Office New Hanover Bank Building

THE CITY BOOK STORE Has about of standard and Manager Con BEFN HOUSE Works, and all the fatest publications by the

ALSO,

Ing Paper, Envelopes, Initial Paper, Inka, Maguary, &c., ac., with a large slock of Mu-sical Instrum mis, Guitar, Ranjos, Violins, Fintes, Fifes, Hurmonicas, Asserdeons, Ac. CONOLEY & YATES No. 57 Market Street,

april your of Wilmington, N. C.

ALL PAPERS QUOTE prices. A call and an examination is A FROM IT. there living in Charlest and

The Detroit cating merry literature. PREE PRESS. Tayour, por part.

BROCKS EXCHANCE. No. 13 NORTH FEONT STREET.

I Door South of Parcel House. THE PINIST WINDS TROPOSE OF GARS and LAGER LICEL IN 180 CHY. A

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. W. U. GERKEN. American Ultramarine Worker and the state of

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KEEP COOP

CE IS PLENTIFUL AND CHEAP AT NEW ICE HOUSE Dock st, between Water and Front ste

may 11 2m to B. H.J. AHRENS NOTICE.

All parents are respectfully in the Broth of Aurel 1875.
All parents are respectfully invited to artend. By order of the Committee of Artend. RANDAL BAILY, Chairman,

ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE PINT!

AGENTS WANTED! EVERYBODY READ THIS! NEW AND RARE

The Celebrated

BARBOUREINE CORN.

Raised in the Isle of Wight The important points of superiority claimed for this CORN value these? but The corn will yield from two to three times as many business per acre on the same soft and with the same culture. Ind. The corn is heavier in weight has a larger ear, thinner hask and makes Corn Medi for family use Sweeter and more nutriclous and valuable for feeding Stock. and That it will grow and produce a profitable crop on ground and produce a profitable crop on grou where other corn will not grow to maturi

where other corn will not grow to matur ith. It ripeus carler and is not liable to caught by frost, 5th. The grains are v large, pure white, slinty; and iteis claimed that an ordinary yield is from 80 to 100 bushels ob nection land.

Do not Bay from Sectiones, Old Fashloned Corn. But Send One Dollar for I Pint

Of The

BARBOUREINE CORN : With full Directions for Planting and Cultivating. Corn will be sent, pre paid, on receipt of price. Addres.
L. L. OSMENT,
Cleveland, Bradlley Co., Tenn.

> KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO Pure

AND SILVER GLOSS STARCH. For the Laundry.

KINGSFORD & SON The Best Starch in the World. Gives a beautiful finish to the Idner, and he difference in cost between it and commonstarch is scarcely half a cent for dinary washing. Ask your Grocer for

KINGSPORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH,

la the original-Established in less breezes as reputation as jurer, sta

of the silies.

Stevenson Macadam, Ph. P., Ac., the nichest chemical anthority of Lucy of carefully
analysed this Corn Starch, and cays, it is a
most excellent article of diet and in chemi-

In rest arrow host.

Injections for making Puddings, Cinstands, accompany each one pound package.

For sale by all first class Crosses. may - ow withmen of

PLANTS

SEEDS AND BULBS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ARE

GARDEN

Pon Sixth, belween Princess and Chest Lui etrech are now stocked with at elecomplete stock of Mank Smoon, Writer gant variety of

> of Sectionalist Tiel this land FLANTS

of all kinds, which I alles at the for

respectabily solicited, GEO P. L. Mill. AMERICAN WASH BLUE

For Laundry and Bosschold Une.

American Ultramarine Works, Newark: N. J. Port (Wash Little to the boat in the weeks -

If the ned streak courts teleproching smart one to health or labour, and in most by all Ope interest feered free op, or most of the picture ing affect and electronies, high rise for whitewanting that spits persages outwentiled MERCHANIST WINE SPINATO SPINATO MARK white does making at the account food and a Pror sale by graced everywhere always ... mile for the American Wast file if you

PAY THE Office, 72 William HE N Y - countries of at become or consequences of the sections of

THE WEEKLY POST

J. J. CASSIDEY, Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PRIDAY, MAY 28, 1875.

JUDGE KERR.

Judge Kerr made his set speech at the Charlette Centennjal last week and the old gentleman feels better; he let off all the pent up Fourth of July orations that have been accumulating in him ever since 1865, and he is now before the secessiou, ku klux democracy of the State, in the attitude of a suppliant for any good thing they may have in store for him, either at this or at any future period of time, where-

by he can turn an honest penny,

The Judge is one of the deified heroes of the ku klux democracy; it was his duty to get up a suitable speech for the occasion just as it was his duty to get up some sort of a pretense for the murder of Senator Stevens a few years ago, and he has now fully proven how well he can perform the duty assigned him. He told his hearers at Charlotte that The great principles of our ancestors have been only temporally obstructed in the flow of the political current. Impropitions influences had been at werk, in which male giant power had for a season been permited to destroy our pride, and deprive us of our heritage of civil liberty."

We infer that the "great principles of our sucestors" of which the Judge speaks were the principles of holding thousands of human beings in slavery and running the Federal Government in the interests of the aristocratic slave owners of the South, and that the results of the war of the rebellion were but "temporary obstructions in the flow of the policical current" of lese slave holders designs. "Peter the Great, said, when defeated again and again, that he was learning in the school of 'mpropitious fortune how to conquer," and this man Judge Kerr wants his ku klux klan to take heart, and learn in in the school of impropitious fortune which the ermies of Grant and Sherman taught so bitterly to the people of the South, how to endure, how to brave it out, how to hope for and expect and work for the coming of the time when the hydra of rebellion and seces sion and kuklu-'am may again lift up its head, and how they "may con-

quer the enemies of his count. "There ere recolections connected with the evil for vues of our glorious 'Sunny Sou' i,' which assuredly in due and peace.' "me will "lestrate the truth of what I now say. Defeated in our efforts to government inherited from our fathers, indissolubly associated in our hearts to it" by a recognition of an indepenwith the sacre I memory of our sons defense." No doubt but what the "evil fortunes of our glorious 'Sunny South'" Judge Kerr tell his hearers who the men were who brought about the "evil fortunes?" A stranger who did not know anything of the cause that led of Judge Kerr, might reasonably suppose that the "Sunny South" had been making, not a frantic endeavor to destroy the whole fabric of our glorious federal union, but "efforts to maintain tinguished orator." inviolate the principles of government inherited from our fathers!!" And this pure patriot tells his audience "that those principles (of secession and disunion for which the "Sunny South' fought four long years,) will forever hereafter stand associated in our hearts with the memory of those who fought and bled and died in their defense!" Did one ever hear more blatant treason fall from the lips of any of the traiter ous orators who "fired the Southern heart"throughout the land in 1861? And the Judge talks about "our adversaries' even until th's day; why are they to be considered "our adversaries" at all? Has not the war ended? Did not General Lee surrender the last hope of the Confederacy at Appomattex? Did this valiant Judge imagine as he looked out on the gay display of milita. , that the rebel"on was yet in progress and that he was address ng Coufederate soldiers who were eager to face Grant at the Wilderness? He says: - "In consistency with the che acter of the truly brave, we respect our adversaries for the courage and sk'll they d'-played in from outside of Mecklesburg county, the bloody conflict." The "Boys in Blue" ought to be truly and humbly thankful that Judge Kerr has a respect for them; probably the acknowledgement of this fact will cause them to skep more soundly than what they have her tofore done, and they ought to be very happy indeed to know that this on ku klox morderer "cherisher no cowe dly feelings or purposes of malice against them," and has een disposed to abide the bon ne of capitutation, with no wish to me the contest with our late enemies in war." So glad be has " been dis to abide the terms," and no doubt when General Grant learns that Judge Kerr has "no wish to renew the contest" he will at once disband the whole army.

We have sought by every means

compatible with proper self respect, to nake them our friends in peace. We have offered no resistance to constitutional government. "We have complained of wrongs and oppression, and should have been untrue to our acestors and regardless of our birthrights if we had not done so. We desire a restoration of brotherly love between the people of the two great sections of our country. The Union we wish to see restored upon the basis of the recognition of the sovereignty of the States. As American citizens, we are proud of the greatness of the Republic, and we are ready, whenever the Government shall be administered in wisdom and in equity, to salute its honored and star-decked

'The Flag of the FREE hearts, hopes and Really the patronizing way that this old man indulges in is refreshing We have sought to make them our friends;" we have offered no resistance to constitutional government; we desire a restoration of brotherly love : we wish to see the Union restored." It was our impression that the Union had been restored long ago-at any rate Kerr and Hill and several other chiefs of the

mission of North Carolina to the Union. And then hear how His Honor lathers the soft soap on the doughfaced men at the North who have so far forgotten their paramount duty to their country as to allow the Ku Klux Democracy to again carry the day in some

quick to avail themselves of whatever

benefit might accrue from the re-ad-

localities:

"We hail with ecstacy recent tokens of the subsidence of hostility on the part of the Northern people, and we honor with the sincerest tribute of gratitude and respect, those among them who, despite the trials to which their constants has been subjected here over constancy has been subjected, have ever been true to us and the principles of their and our ancestors. Such men are always needed to rescue sinking nations, and to those heroic patriots of the North posterity will advert with the profoundest reverence, and will place them in the category of the illustrious. The darkness is passing away—the gray streaks of the morning are to be seen in the East-Aurora will soon rise and gild our future with resplendent lustre.'

And then the Judge wants the boys to curb their impatience a little while longer, for certainly there is a good time coming, and it "behooves all patriots to restrain their resentments":

"In view of the approaching era of peace and good feeling, it behooves all patriots to restrain their resentments and to cultivate a wise, considerate and patient temper. Let us bus forever the irritating recollections of the dead past 'deep beneath that ocean, on whose waves the Halcyon rests her downy bosom 'n token of tranqu'lity

What the Judge means when he asserted that the world would yet be maintain inviolate the principles of brought to accord justice to the South. we leave for him to explain-if he exthose principles, precious in themselves, do now and w" forever hereafter stand war and the "world to accord justice dent nationality, he will probably be who tought and bled and died in their as much mistaken as he was when Ma-

son and Slidell did'nt do it in 1862. We don't know what other sentiments were great, very great but why did'nt this orator gave utterance to besides these we see published in the papers, but some of them were evidently more bitter and partizan than they were willing to give publicity to, and we are to the late rebellion, hearing this speech informed that "if the sentiment of very utterance was not what the occasion seemed to call for there was certainly displayed the greatest candor and earnestness on the part of the dis-

> TE 3 DEMOCRATIC CHARLOTTE JUBILEE, 20TH INST.

We informed our readers two months ago what the gathering at Charlotte meant, and told them it was only for the purpose of " having a grand Democratic " Ku Klux White League Jubilee." Many of our Union friends attended this affair, and some of our most influential Republican papers went in and did all they could to make it a success. We did not take any stock in this affair, because we knew what it would be just as well two months ago as we do now, after it is over. We do not claim to be a prophet, but the class of people who had charge of it have always managed everything they have ever had anything to do with in a narrow minded sectional manner.

It turned out just as we expected but few went, and those that did were of the straight out, unadulterated kuklux stripe. From the best information there was not fifty Republicans on the ground, outside of those living in Charlette, and not exceeding 5,000 persons presen and nearly all of them were ex-confederate officers and soldiers, with about 8.00 firemen from other cities. But the Democratic papers for selfish purpose that there was at least 20,000 people on the ground -- which was not the case. The her, including the citizens of Meck lenburg and their guests, did not

We publish below an article clipped from a Washington paper to show what effect this grand humbug is having entide of North Carolina. The National Republican, Washing

ton, D. C., says:

As we predicted it would, the MackAs we predicted it would, the MackAs we predicted it would, the MackShate Right

19th, when the Stars and Stripes were hoisted in Independence Square, and that he is a Republican. As he is the chief magistrate of the State, the managers of the affair could not avoid in-riting him to participate, but they did it with a shrewd design to make him play the second fiddle in reality, and at he same time to use his presence as an influence to disarm criticism. The proceedings or ceremonies began, as our readers know, at twelve o'clock noon on Wednesday. It was at that hour that Gov. Brogden delivered his address, and it was not until the next day, the 20th, that the ceremonies reached the culminating point of the celebration. Gov. Chamberlain, of S. C., was present as the only additional Republican, but we do not hear that he was permitted to assume any prominence. The men, however, who gave character to the occasion were Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, ex-Gov. Vance, Gen. Clingman, Gen. D. H. Hill, Senators Gordon Merrimon and Ransom, ex-Governor Walker and Mayor Kelly, of Richmond. With the exception of Messrs. Walker and Hendricks, it will be seen that this list is comprised wholly of persons who served the interests of the confederacy in some direct capacity. This note-worthy fact derives further significance from the conspicuous absence of any representative of the general government. The excuse that President Grant was invited and did not attend will not K. K. K. seemed to think so, and were avail to explain this absence, because

> settles this point. Judge Kerr, the orator of the day, for example, inspired the enthusiasm of his audience by the following declaration: "Great efforts have been mad to break up and crush the spirit of our people, because it would not, with sufficient pliancy, bend to the degrading behests of tyranny, and we are taunted e: 'rebels' for over de-votion to the 'holiest cause' that 'tongue or sword of mortal ever lost or gained.'"—

the invitation, informal at the best, was

Yells. And the following: From such trials truth always emerges with augmented attractions, and her votaries, tested in their fidelity by their adversaries, though of en diminished in numbers, are ever increased in power, and the lessons which guide them to ultimate and permanent success are frequently learned in hours of solitary relection upon mistakes and blunders, nade and committed for want of proper orecast and consideration. It was Peter the Great who said, when defeated again and again by the victorious le gions of Sweden, that he was learning in the school of unpropitious fortune how to conquer the enemies of his country. This is the spirit of the

Further on in his address he denies a "wish to renew the contest"-i, e. the war for secession-but if the foregoing extract does not indicate a determination to make another attempt to secure the results which were lost by "appro-pitious fortune," we are at a loss to understand its meaning.

Of course he confounded the patriotic

TRULY GREAT IN EVERY AGE. Ap-

impulses of 1775 with the treasonable desires of 1861, and, alluding to the Confederate dead, said :

obeyed the call, and for the cause of rightful government, a self-devotion, fell, and their graves shall be shrines where the odor of patriotism be in creased. | Applause.

We insist that the truly Confederate character of the affair is completely es-tablished by these quotations; but the political phase si ows itself in that part f the report where it is stated tha there were repeated and vociferous cheers for 'our next President, Thomas to cap the climax Governor Hendricks, in alluding to the one hundred years of progress since the so-called Mecklen-

That declaration enunciated the doctrine and the right of local self-government, and limited the power of Congress. To protect the firesides of a people there must be local self-government; for the whole, a general, limited government, and that was the purport of the declaration of Mecklenburg.

This is not so broad a declaration in favor of State Rights as might have been expected; but it is sefficiently ex-plicit in its opposition to Congress to rouse the sympathy of those who hold divided allegiance, in which they acknowledge the supremacy of the State over the National Government. On the whole we are satisfied that our characterization of the affair, as a political al humbug, was correct

The Journal of Wilmington, thinks that Governor Chamberlain of South Carolina, should feel flattered at his reception. In other words, he thinks that a Republican and Union soldier should feel honored at being called on by a ku k'ux audience.

Of all the love affairs in the world, none can surpass the true love of a big boy for his mother. It is a love pure and noble, honorable in the highest degree to both: I do not mean merely a dutiful affection. I mean a love which makes a boy gallant to his mother, saying plainly to eve. body that he is fairly in love with her. Next to the love of her husband, nothing so crowns a weman's life with benor as this secand leve, this devotion of the son to her. And I never yet knew a boy to "turn out" badly who began by falling in love. with his mother. Any man may fall in love with a fresh-faced girl, and the man who is gallant to the girl may ernelly neglect the worn and weary wije. But the big boy who is a lover his mother at middle age is a true knight, who will love his wife as much in the sem leaf autumn as he did in the daisied spring. There is nothing so beautifully chivalrous as the long of a big boy for his mother. - Berial Gr

A Brooklyn artist is engaged upon a picture of an impired kiss." Those persons who have never had an opportunity to behold two ity to behold two months in a state of pious pucker ought to go and see it.

The people of this country are grad-ually awakening to a realization of the vast importance of the success of the great International Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia in 1876. A few facts concerning the preparations for he exhorted them to be as true in future that exhibition and the mode in which to the stars and strips as they proved

federate Jefferson Davis, to the Texas

veterans of the Mexican war in which

He is still as potential in that part

number of Democratic electoral votes

in the nominating convention of 1876,

the leadership would go to that section

of the Union. And if left to the un-

biassed judgment of the Democratic voters in the southern States, Mr. Jel-

erson Davis would be their candidate

The chief stumbling block in the way of his success is supposed prejudice against him on account of his premi

nent position in the recent rebellion.— Should this imaginary obstacle be re-meyed, it would diminsh the chances of

Democratic aspirants in the North,

Hence the desire of their clackers to

keep him in the back ground. They

the late Confederacy, are now members

voted a friend of the Union as any of them. In principle he then stood and

themselves and their democratic breth-

ren of the North. Measured by any recognized standard of excellence to be

found among Democratic statesmen South, he is like Saul among the prin-

ces of Israel, a head and shoulders above them all. Compared with his

brethren North he is not the inferior to

any of them, nor has he differed, nor does he now differ with them in princi-

ple. True, he bravely risked his life in

the r defense, while they "snuffed the

battle from afar," giving him only words

or South, has foundation only in the

ealous brain of his Northern rivals for

popular favor. If Jefferson Davis is in fact unat for

the office of President of the United

States, because of his election to the

Presidency of the defunct Confederacy,

Alexander H. Stephens is unfit for a

seat in the House of Representatives, because of his election to the Vice Pres-

idency of the same so-called govern-

ment during its temporary existence;

and all his ex-Confederate associates,

in both branches of Congress, because of the part they performed in the effort to destroy the Union. And if they are

all morally ineligible to such positions

their political associates North, who in-

to the greater respect-Chronicle.

The Late Breck bridge

man, ex-scuator, and ex-vice president of the United States, and ex-senator and ex-general of the confederate states

who died at Lexington on Monday, is likely to be known in history as "the

man who made a mistake." Entering public life before he had reached his

majority, he was elected to congress at

the very earliest age which the consti-tution will allow. In congress he made

a distinguished mark, and was unani mously chosen as the democratic candi-date for the vice-presidency in 1856.

After serving a full term he was choses

John C. Breckinridge, ex-congress

by the intervening Union armies.

of the two Houses?

for President of the United States.

it is to be conducted will be of interest. themselves to be on foreign battle-fields. The buildings are being erected in And, pray, why should expressions of Fairmont Park, the use of which has devotion to the Union from this distinbeen given for the Centennial Exposi- guished citizen excite such animadver tion by the Commissioners, "It is a sions? His repentance and conversion most beautiful, spicious and attractive is certainly not more marvelous than place. It is very easy of access and that of Paul, who said of himself that commands beautiful views, It is the he had been the chief of sinners. Novery best spot for such an exhibition body ever doubted the honesty of Paul's christianity on that account, Or, is it that could be secured near any city! because these Democrats in diguise-The buildings are now well under way and will all be completed by the first poorly disguised it is true-fear the month of 1876. They are built of iron coming influence of Mr. Davis as a party leader? Before the recent "unand stone and strong timber, spacious, pleasantness," if not primus, in the safe and convenient. The principal Democratic party of the whole country building will be of immense size. A be was an acknowledged leader, and computation shows that there will be five miles of walks in that building was confessedly the master spirit in the

alone. In the Memorial Hall, where southern States, on which the Democracy at large depended for all of its nathe painting and statuary are to be exhibited, there is 75,000 square feet | tional victories. of space. The buildings are all supof the country as heretofore. And the plied with water and bent and a perfect party as a national organization would be as helpless to-day without the sup-port of the Democracy of the Southern system of sewerage. The total cost of accompanied by a direct and intended insult, printed in the editorial columns the Exposition is estimated at \$8,500,-000. About five million of this sum has already been secured. The balance, States, as at any time within the last thirty years. Hence, if the southern wing of the party were to insist on a fair recognition in preportion to their of Gen. D. H. Hill's organ. It is true, the gathering might have been more exclusively Democratic than it was, it is believed, will be forthcoming in and yet be entitled to consideration as

Will it pay expenses? At the Paris

something else than a State Rights re-union: but the tenor of the addresses Exposition of 1867 there were 9,200,000 tickets of admission sold. It is estimated that over 10,000,000 will be sold at Philadelphia. Is the estimate too large? Let us sec. Within a radius of one hundred miles of Fairmont Park there is a population of over 5,000,000 That is a larger population than within the same area of Paris. The Americans are a traveling, sight-seeing people, and everybody who can afford it expects to see the great Centennial Exposition. It will be open from May 10th to November 10th, and in that time it is very safe to say that ten millions of people will visit it. The admission price to all the

buildings is fixed at one half dollar. To accommodate this vast body will be the greatest tax on Philadelphia. Extra hetels are to be built. Tom Scott and a company propose building a summer hotel, within sight of the Exhibition buildings, to accommodate 5,000 people. It will be built for temporary use, but securely and conveniently, and a mammoth new depot at its very doors will make it convenient for travelers. Three other hetels, to they can be changed into dwellings afterwards, are to be erected to accommodate exhibitors with permanent board

and lodgings at reasonable prices, These are some of the preparations making for this great world's fair. The general interest created by the Centennials held throughout the country is of great advantage to the Philadelphia Exposition. All jealousy and local envy has been buried, and Americans now feel that it is a National cuterprise, in the success of which all are interested. So it should be. We hope to see Tennessee advertischer unrivalled resources before the ten million there to congre "Summoned by they country they gate. Let the South show her patriotto this Centennial Exhibition, and let all sectional lines be obliterated in the grand intermingling of people from the lakes and the gulfs and the two oceans. Such we verily believe will be the effect of this great American enterprise. Brownlow's Whia and Chronicle

The Proposed Convention

Ye hewers of wood, drawers of water, and delvers of the earth generally, says, the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Democrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the

"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted-let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understoon, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a the administration of national affairs, on this account, it will follow that all Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases.

No member of a sovereign State Con-vention should regard the dictation of mere leg slative body."

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at North NO NORTHCAROLIN IAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HISCLAIM FOR DAMAGES IT THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSON-AL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO REESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE.

In discussing the only question that Democratic editors seem to care about to care about now, the Memphis Avalanche says: Washington's acts convinced the contry that he was preparing to retire a senator, and on retiring from the presidency of the senate, immediately took a seat upon the floor. At this time he was the idol of his state, and to private life at the end of his second term; Grant's convinced the country that he is sparing no effort to secure a

third term.

time he was the idol of his state, and could have carried the people with him wherever he might lead. Unfortunately for him he chose the side of accession, and, though his state nominally remained loyal, deserted the nation and the state which had honored him, and cast in his lot with these who someth the nations life. Now we would like to know wherein the acts o an honest President, when he expects to retire at the end of his term, should or would differ from one who ex-pected a re-election. It is very cer-tain that if the President is a candidate for a third term, he is not nocking for any aid from the powerful whisky ring, which he has just assisted in breaking up. We shall not be surprised to hear sought the nations life. He was given a command in the confederate army, from which he was abortly removed for incompetency. He held a position or two in the civil rervice, but for some reason soon retired. For the last few homocratic editors charging that he fid this in the interest of a third term.

-Brewner : Whip and Chrunicie.

Mr. Breecher says that Moulton is a liar; but talk as we will and think as we may it's bad business to be on such freedly prims with a neighbor's wife that you can run in at the back doer.

The Graphic represents Beecher on the witness-stand with a bouquet of the witness-stand with a bouquet of the back and personn soon retired. For the last few years he has lived in obscurity, a sourced, disappointed man, and now he has lived in obscurity, a sourced, disappointed man, and now he has lived in obscurity, a sourced, disappointed man, and now he has lived in obscurity, a sourced, disappointed man, and now he has lived in obscurity, a sourced, disappointed man, and now he has passed away from earth, and in all the land, aside from his few relatives man provided the sourced of the last lived in obscurity, a sourced, disappointed man, and now he has passed away from earth, and in all the land, aside from his few relatives man provided man, and now he has passed away from earth, and in all the land, aside from his few relatives man provided man, and now he has passed away from earth, and in all the land, aside from his few relatives makes no stir, and his removal leaves no niche unfilled. How different his departure. His death makes no stir, and his removal leaves no niche unfilled. How different his few relatives makes no stir, and his removal leaves no niche unfilled. How different his few relatives makes no stir, and his removal leaves no niche unfilled. How different his few relatives makes no stir, and his removal leaves no niche unfilled. How different his few relatives no niche unfilled. How different his few relatives no niche unfilled with the land, aside from his few relatives no niche unfilled his departure.

the witness-stand with a bomquet of to his country, and held his state is enisens and weeping copiously. As we fact, as it was in name, loyal to the us have remarked the onion is strong.

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desire his influence in favor of their own local favorites, but not for himself. They do not desire his personal ill-will, OLD COLONY RAIL ROAD. and hope to avoid it by persuading him that he is politically dead. But why should AND STEAMERS DAILY BETWEEN he be treated as a political suicide on account of his leadership in the rebel-lion—when eighty odd of his subordi-nates, including the Vice-President of

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of cheer and sympathy, while their car-casses were securely covered from peri BALTIMORE AND SOUTHERN STEAM TRANS-And now they propose to keep him out of the way of their own promotion POR TATION COMPANY. by the cowardly device of suggesting his unpepularity, which so far as the VIA WILMINGTON, N. C. Democratic party is concerned, North



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dorsed the principles on which the re-bellion was defended, and gave it the additional moral support of their sympathy, are equally ineligible. And of the two classes, the former are entitled WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1875.

A Reign of Ignorance. We publish elsewhere in this paper ; letter from a Northern man, late a rethe Inter-Ocean for the stand it has Arkansas. Among other things our pondent among the number-are driven

on against immigrants. There is not a State would by this time have nearly doubled its population and quadrupled its capital. There are thousands of sensible Southerners who deplore this outrageous ostracism of Northern men, and, as far as they dare to do so, oppose it; but they are overawed by the reckless gangs of freebooters who have made themselves a terror in nearly every Southern State, and absolutely nothing remains but to put an end to this lawlessness by the strong arm of the Federal Government. The statistics regarding the establishment of schools in the Southern States, to which our correspendent refers, are very interesting -To go a little further with Arkansas Though the State received 928,000 acres of land from the General Government in 1836, in aid of free education, not a free school was established until atter the war; and to the honor of the black race be it said, the first public school house in Arkansas was built by freedmen in 1864. At the end of the six years of Republican control there were 1,292 public school houses, and nearly 3 000 free schools. 'Georgia had no free schools before the war, but in the short period that the Republicans had control of affairs, 816 schools were established, in which were taught 40,060 pupils. The schools began to languish on the return of the Democrats to power, and in one year ten school houses and one church used as a school house were burned. The free schools were generally discontinued in 1872. In 1867, un der Republican supervision, efficient free schools were established in Tennessee, and in twenty-two months nearly 4,000 schools had been started. The first report after the State went into the hands of the Democrats shows that but ger county, in 1869, there were forty-six white and eight colored schools, with upward of 4,000 white and 400 colored In 1872 the Superintendent re-Thre schools; no school tax rated." Under Republican rule Texas had 1,921 schools, with \$4,000 pupils,— In 1873, under Democratic rule, these had diminished to Sö schools, with 2,-913 pupils! When Mississippi was econstructed she had no free schools.

So we might proceed with other Southern States. As with railways and public improvements, so with schools, churches, and every scheme to elevate churches, and every scheme to elevate and improve the people. The Democratic party of the South is the foc of ah plans for spreading information to day as it was in 1860. It is this dense typerance which seems to keep alive an import, and leads the clay-caters of feems-see and the basi savage coid-uts of lyper houseinna and Texas to feel alive at the approach of the Yantee chair and her dangerous hereats than \$1,200,000 annually.

The stealing from the floverement by this ring is estimated to have been not less than \$1,200,000 per annual, and it has carried on its operations three or four years.

In three yer s, under Republican rule,

over 2000 schools organized.

over 2000 school houses were built and

Among the few to whom the secrets of this noncement were confided, was and of the entire Specific this chart that some day or other their additions another chance in entry cost their get effects of coverable. In fact, it is specify asserted in some arctions that the preserve another chance in space arctions that the preserve of the fine of resources and knowledge to bribe him with large common sort in fact, it is specify asserted in space arctions that the preserve and knowledge to bribe him with large common and the intermediate and manners, but he withstead their alternative of the fine depends to plane out to determine the first themselves the confidence of the confidence of the first themselves the plane. The whole generates will join in according to President themselves. of the connectant measures bed by the condens to the cape-attenues of amount empires with present and respects will be recent. Under the property of the property and all emperated to the expe-ance of this gigarate trans, the highest praise. In discharging their clusters they have a temperature appropried. North Conduct, assumption to prior ideal are to the consequentian of a re-m de-torne that the Majo charless more a part of the Curion. In audio the hortean of the constrainment of their Street a signer for investors in to of burch s'andrea dull nous trades have the capitatio severies. Phis

recting in time, and wide

THE WEEKLY POST. Exposing the Great Whiskey Ring The breaking up of the powerful whiskey rings in St. Louis, Chicago, Republicans in many portions of the Milwaukee, and other western cities, is State it appears that the importance of the accomplishment of a scheme highly the coming election for delegates to the creditable toour Secretary of the Treus- convention is much underrated as a tree ury and the officers of the government

Bristow received information some time tact on the part of the Republican sident of the South, in which he thanks during the last winter which led him to party, it is at this juncture, when every believe that the law was being evaded taken in regard to Southern affairs, and by a whiskey ring, and that the governrelates some of his own experience in ment was being defrauded out of an throw. immense revenue. He also became We are of those who believe firmly correspondent speaks of the advance- cognizant of the fact that nothing in the old adage, "whom the gods would ment made by the latter State while un- which transpired in the office of the destroy they first make mad." While der Republican rule, and says . "In Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in principle we were opposed to the thirty-five years the Democrats built looking to the exposure of fraud and call of a Convention, believing that no thirty-seven miles of poor railway, the suppression of these illicit distilleopened twenty-five sickly schools, and ries was kept secret from the ring. This milt a worthless State House. In six led him to take steps independent of expense for a few paltry changes in our years the Republicans built 1,000 miles | the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. of failway, deaf and dumb and blind Mr. Douglas, for a thorough investigaasylums, an agricultural college, thou- tion. He was cordially supported in perly presented to the voters of the sands of school houses, etc. Yet the all he did by the President. In unmen who have done this-our corres- earthing the frauds in St. Louis, he was aided by the accomplished editor and out of the State as if they were the proprietor of the St. Louis Democrat, bane instead of the leaven of the com- Mr. George W. Fishback, who informed him in February last that if he would We have heretofore adverted to the appoint an agent whom he would desigblundering stupidity of the Southern nate, and give him such assistance as people in permitting this warfare to go required, that he, Fishback, would answer for breaking up the ring in particle of doubt that had Northern that city. His suggestion was immediate men been welcomed—nay, if they had ately complied with by telegraph. Mr. even been let alone-every Southern Myron Colony, commercial as special agent of the Treasury Department, receiving his commission on the 5th of March He immediately set about his March work, having been empowered to employ whatever clerical and detective force he thought necessary for the ac-complishment of his purpose. The whole programmic was kept a profund from the commissioner, Mr. Douglass, After a little more than two months arduous labor, those engaged in the great undertaking have the plasure of seeing their efforts crowned with a success that must call forth the encomiums of law abiding

> f the result: Thus the wide ramifications of the ring were laid bare. With its center at St. Louis, it touched every point of importance reached by a radius sweeping from New York around to New Orleans.

men all over the land. A Washington

special to the Cincinnati Gazette says

It is easily seen that such transactions proved the collusion of all revenue officials, and the deliberate perjury of many of them.
As some of the distilleries found out

that they were all watched, they dropped their receipts of grain to about a quarter of what they had been taking and sent out only about one third as much whisky. The watchmen were then taken off and discharged. They had, however, ascertained the number of loads of grain, and the capacity of the wagons being known, the amounts received over a considerable period were ascertained. A comparison of these receipts, with the amount sworn to in their fo mal returns exposed the approximate en ount of their illicit

manufacture. When the establishments reduced their capacity, many men were thrown the present Legislature. out of employment. Some of these were given work, and by casual conversations with them as to the modes of business pursued in the distilleries, the methods of removing and re-using stamps and nackages were discovered, and much other valuable information of

a similar character.

Of the dishonest officials who per-jured tnemselves and aided in defrauding the Government, the same d'spatch

Under existing arrangements, about forty per cent. of the amount of fax out of which the government is defrauded goes to the revenue officials of various grades, to officers in the ring from other branches of the service, and to the out-side men of each.

Sour years, Among the few to whom the

entel) he Action. () si aniwalle Judging from the seeming apathy of

If there ever was a time in its bistowith whom he co-operated. Scarctary 19 requiring united effort, energy and essential feature which makes up its organization is threatened with over-

good reason existed for heaping upon the people of the State such an enormconstitution, yet, we are of the opinion, that if the questions at issue are pro-State, the result wi'! prove that it was a providential step terminating favorably to the Republican party, and rescoing the people of North Carolina from the rule of a set of men who have always proven themselves enemies to the rights of the many and the especial champions of a petted few. If, howthe opportunity afforded, we must gird on our armour and be up and doing. The Democratic party are thoroughly organized. It is useless to disguise the fact, that we have a most powerful and a most unscrupulous foe to contend with. Embodened by their success in carrying Raleigh and other cities, at the late election, through the most foul and damnable imposition upon the rights of freemen, they will not hesitate to resort to similar means in the .ature. They must be met at eve. I point, argument for argument, and if driven to the necessity, force for force. It is high time that the men who are responsible for all the woes with which we were afflicted during four years of bloody strife should be taught that their insolent and overbearing manner must be curbed. Let the Republican party, then throughout the State, prepare tion at once. Let us go into this fight in earnest and with a determination to win, and we will win. We have a great advantage in argument. The action of the Democracy in the late Legslature has arnished us with sufficient charges to rout them in every closely contested county in the State. All that we need is organization and a sharp fight, and the work should commence at once. We hope the State Executive Committee will, without delay, arrange for the campaign, and Republicans in every county should hold conventions

possible.-I.a. Restricted Convention.

and nominate candidates as spon as

In other words, the people through their Legislature say to themselves assembled in Convention that the old order of things must be reversed; that the action of the creature must bind the creator and that the creator can do nothing without the consent of the creature. Such stupidity is worthy of

It is admitted on all hands that is no body in this country so completely embodying all the elements, the very essence, of severeignty as a Convention of the people: yet this first cause o republican government is to be tran-meled.

If the Legislature can bind the action of the Convention, what is the necessity of calling a Convention at all Why not let the Legislature proceed to do this work of a Convention? But there is no such power given the Legis-

that no existing Legislature can bind the action of a succeeding one: Surely then no Legislature can restrict the ac

tion of a Convention.

If the Convention Bill were to be submitted to the people and they were to

Some persons North as well as South seem to think that the "bloody chasm" between the two sections may be bridged by choning ceretin leading ex-Confederates the consideration which their vanity and ambition demand. When an ex-Confederate General is called upn ' make a speech in a Northe tate, or is direct or wined in so touthern city, that is evidence of t siving way of the prejudice who and to light in the Yankee mind ag

product, that the following pasoffered to Mr. Candler, of the , were coind dogs by the expolution.

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concenher that the destruction of ety and the loss of capital in this

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lature by the Constitution ()

It is, we believe, a settled principle

ratity it by agreeine a or endorsing the restrictions proposed, then delegates elected to the Convention would teel bound to recognize them as valid, but under no other circumstances or for any their reason. Stickney Watchean.

armedly risoner

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. O Trains with the over this Kailway as

the two lutter, colon

Arrive at Charlo Leav.
Leave Charlotte at
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If to the exercise of freedom of opinion, of conscience and the largest libert tv of ciamensain. THE LIVE NO

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WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1875.

JUDGE KERR.

Judge Kerr made his set speech at the Charlotte Centennjal last week and the old gentleman feels better; he let off all the pent up Fourth of July orations that have been accumulating in him ever since 1865, and he is now before the secessiou, ku klux democracy of the State, in the attitude of a suppliant for any good thing they may have in store for him, either at this or at any future period of time, whereby he can turn an honest penny,

The Judge is one of the deified heroes of the ku klux democracy; it was his duty to get up a suitable speech for the occasion just as it was his duty to getup some sort of a pretense for the murder of Senator Stevens a few years ago, and he has now fully proven how well he can perform the duty assigned him. He told his hearers at Charlotte that "The great principles of our ancestors have been only temporally obstructed in the flow of the political current. Impropitions influences had been at work, in which male giant power had for a season been permited to destroy our pride, and deprive us of our heritage of civil liberty."

We infer that the "great principles of our ancestors" of which the Judge speaks were the principles of holding thousands of human beings in slavery and running the Federal Government in the interests of the aristocratic slave owners of the South, and that the results of the war of the rebellion were but "temporary obstructions in the flow of the political current" of these slave holders designs. "Peter the Great, said, when defeated again and again, that he was learning in the school of impropitious fortune how to conquer," and this man Judge Kerr wants his ku klux klan to take heart, and learn in in the school of impropitious fortune which the armies of Grant and Sherman taught so bitterly to the people of the South, how to endure, how to brave it out, how to hope for and expect and work for the coming of the time when its head, and how they "may conquer the enemies of his count. J."

"There are recolections connected with the evil fortunes of our glorious 'Sunny South,' which assuredly in due time will illustrate the truth of what I now say. Defeated in our efforts to indissolubly associated in our hearts to it" by a recognition of an independefense." No doubt but what the "evil fortunes of our glorious 'Sunny South'" federal union, but "efforts to maintain tinguished orator." inviolate the principles of government inherited from our fathers!!" And this pure patriot tells his audience "that those principles (of secession and disunion for which the "Sunny South" fought four long years,) will forever hereafter stand associated in our hearts with the memory of those who fought and bled and died in their defense!" Did one ever hear more blatant treason fall from the lips of any of the traitorous orators who "fired the Southern heart"throughout the land in 1861? And the Judge talks about "our adversaries' even until this day; why are they to be considered "our adversaries" at all? Has not the war ended? Did not General Lce surrender the last hope of the Confederacy at Appomattox? Did this valiant Judge imagine as he looked out on the gay display of military that the rebellion was yet in progress and that he was addressing Coufederate soldiers who were eager to face Grant at the Wilderness? He says :- "In consistency with the character of the truly brave, we respect our adversaries for the courage and skill they displayed in the bloody conflict." The "Boys in Blue" ought to be truly and humbly thankful that Judge Kerr has a respect 8.00 firemen from other citics. But the for them; probably the acknowledgement of this fact will cause them to try to make their few readers believe sleep more soundly than what they have that there was at least 20,000 people on heretotore done, and they ought to be the ground-which was not the case. The very happy indeed to know that this champion ku klux murderer "cherishes no cowardly feelings or purposes of malice against them," and has "ever terms of capitutation, with no wish to effect this grand humbug is having resume the contest with our late enemies in war." So glad he has "been disposed te abide the terms," and no doubt when

General Grant learns that Judge Kerr

has "no wish to renew the contest"

he will at once disband the whole army.

compatible with proper self respect, to Brogden delivered an address on the make them our friends in peace. We have offered no resistance to constitutional government. "We have complained of wrongs and oppression, and should have been untrue to our acestors and regardless of our birthrights if we had not done so. We desire a restoration of brotherly love between the people of the two great sections of our country. The Union we wish to see restored upon the basis of the recognition of the sovereignty of the States. As American citizens, we are proud of the 20th, that the ceremonies reached the greatness of the Republic, and we are ready, whenever the Government shall be administered in wisdom and in equity, to salute its honored and star-decked

The Flag of the FREE hearts, hopes and

Really the patronizing way that this old man indulges in is refreshing: "We have sought to make them our friends;" we have offered no resistance to constitutional government: we desire a restoration of brotherly love; we wish to see the Union restored." It was our impression that the Union had been restored long ago-at any rate Kerr and Hill and several other chiefs of the K. K. k. seemed to think so, and were quick to avail themselves of whatever benefit might accrue from the re-admission of North Carolina to the Union.

And then hear how His Honor lathers the soft soap on the doughfaced men at the North who have so far forgotten their paramount duty to their country as to allow the Ku Klux Democracy to again carry the day in some localities:

"We hail with ecstacy recent tokens of the subsidence of hostility on the part of the Northern people, and we honor with the sincerest tribute of gratitude aud respect, those among them who, despite the trials to which their constancy has been subjected, have ever been true to us and the principles of their and our ancestors. Such men are always needed to rescue sinking nations, and to those heroic patriots of the North posterity will advert with the profoundest reverence, and will place them in the category of the illustrious. The darkness is passing away—the gray streaks of the morning are to be seen in the East-Aurora will soon rise and gild our future with resplendent lustre.'

And then the Judge wants the boys to curb their impatience a little while longer, for certainly there is a good time coming, and it "behooves all patriots to restrain their resentments":

of peace and good feeling, it behooves the hydra of rebellion and seces all patriots to restrain their resentments sion and kukluvism may again lift up and to cultivate a wise, considerate and patient temper. Let us bury forever the irritating recollections of the dead past 'deep beneath that ocean, on whose waves the Halcyon rests her downy bosom in token of tranquility and peace."

What the Judge means when he asserted that the world would yet be maintain inviolate the principles of brought to accord justice to the South, government inherited from our fathers, we leave for him to explain-if he exthose principles, precious in themselves, | pects the South to plunge into another | Confederate dead, said : do now and will forever hereafter stand war and the "world to accord justice with the sacred memory of our sons dent nationality, he will probably be fell, and their graves shall be shrines who tought and bled and died in their as much mistaken as he was when Mason and Slidell did'nt do it in 1862.

We don't know what other sentiments were great, very great but why did'nt this orator gave utterance to besides Judge Kerr tell his hearers who the these we see published in the papers men were who brought about the "evil but some of them were evidently more fortunes?" A stranger who did not bitter and partizan than they were know anything of the cause that led willing to give publicity to, and we are to the late rebellion, hearing this speech informed that "if the sentiment of of Judge Kerr, might reasonably sup- every utterance was not what the ocpose that the "Sunny South" had casion seemed to call for there was been making, not a frantic endeavor to certainly displayed the greatest candor destroy the whole fabric of our glorious and earnestness on the part of the dis-

THE DEMOCRATIC CHARLOTTE JUBILEE, 20TH INST.

We informed our readers two months ago what the gathering at Charlotte meant, and told them it was only for the purpose of " having a grand Democratic " Ku Klux White League Jubilee." Many of our Union friends attended this affair, and some of our most influential Republican papers went in and did all they could to make it a success. We did not take any stock in this affair, because we knew what it al humbug, was correct. would be just as well two months ago as we do now, after it is over. We do not claim to be a prophet, but the class of people who had charge of it have always managed everything they have ever had anything to do with in a

narrow minded sectional manner. It turned out just as we expected: but few went, and those that did were of the straight out, unadulterated kuklux stripe. From the best information there was not fifty Republicans on the ground, outside of those living in Charlotto, and not exceeding 5,000 persons present from outside of Meckleaburg county. and nearly all of them were ex-confederate officers and soldiers, with about Democratic papers for selfish purposes number, including the citizens of Mecklenburg and their guests, did not amount to over 8,000 or 10,000 souls.

We publish below an article clipped from a Washington paper to show what outside of North Carolina.

ton. D. C., savs: As we predicted it would, the Mecklenburg centennial celebration turned out to be a Democratic State Rights Confederate affair, without a mitigating

19th, when the Stars and Stripes were hoisted in Independence Square, and that he is a Republican. As he is the chief magistrate of the State, the managers of the affair could not avoid inviting him to participate, but they did it with a shrewd design to make him play the second fiddle in reality, and at the same time to use his presence as an influence to disarm criticism. The proculminating point of the celebration.
Gov. Chamberlain, of S. C., was present as the only additional Republican, but we do not hear that he was permit-

ted to assume any prominence. The

men, however, who gave character to the occasion were Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana. ex-Gov. Vance, Gen. Clingman, Gen. D. H. Hill, Senators Gordon, Merrimon and Ransom, ex-Governor Walker and Mayor Kelly, of Richmond. With the exception of Messrs. Walker and Hendricks, it will be seen that this list is comprised wholly of persons who served the interests of the confederacy in some direct capacity. This note-worthy fact derives further significance from the conspicuous absence of any representative of the general govern-ment. The excuse that President Grant was invited and did not attend will not avail to explain this absence, because the invitation, informal at the best, was accompanied by a direct and intended insult, printed in the editorial columns of Gen. D. H. Hill's organ. It is true, the gathering might have been more exclusively Democratic than it was, and yet be entitled to consideration as something else than a State Rights reunion: but the tenor of the addresses settles this point. Judge Kerr, the or-

following declaration: "Great efforts have been made to break up and crush the spirit of our people. beause it would not, with sufficient pliancy, bend to the degrading behests of tyranny, and we are taunted as 'rebels' for over devotion to the 'holiest cause' that 'tongue or sword of mortal ever lost or gained."-

[Yells.] And the following:

From such trials truth always emerges with augmented attractions, and her votaries, tested in their fidelity by their adversaries, though often diminished in numbers, are ever increased in power, and the lessons which guide them to ultimate and permanent success are frequently learned in hours of solitary reflection upon mistakes and blunders, made and committed for want of proper forecast and consideration. It was Peagain and again by the victorious legions of Sweden, that he was learning in the school of unpropitious fortune "In view of the approaching era how to conquer the enemies of his country. This is the spirit of the TRULY GREAT IN EVERY AGE. Applause.

Further on in his address he denies a 'wish to renew the contest"-i. e. the war for secession-but if the foregoing extract does not indicate a determination to make another attempt to secure the results which were lost by "unpropitious fortune," we are at a loss to understand its meaning.

Of course he confounded the patriotic impulses of 1775 with the treasonable desires of 1861, and, alluding to the

"Summoned by their country they obeyed the call, and for the cause of rightful government, in self-devotion. where the odor of patriotism be in-

creased.]Applause.]"
We insist that the truly Confederate character of the affair is completely established by these quotations; but the political phase shows itself in that part of the report where it is stated that "there were repeated and vociferous cheers for 'our next President, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana." And to cap the climax Governor Hendricks

progress since the so-called Mecklenburg, said:
"That declaration enunciated the doctrine and the right of local self-government, and limited the power of Congress. To protect the firesides of a people there must be local self-govern-

in alluding to the one hundred years o

ment; for the whole, a general, limited government, and that was the purport of the declaration of Mecklenburg." This is not so broad a declaration in favor of State Rights as might have been expected; but it is sufficiently explicit in its opposition to Congress to arouse the sympathy of those who hold a divided allegiance, in which they acknowledge the supremacy of the State ever the National Government. On the whole we are satisfied that our characterization of the affair, as a political and treasonable reunion and a historic-

The Journal of Wilmington, thinks that Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, should feel flattered at his reception. In other words, he thinks that a Republican and Union soldier should feel honored at being called on by a ku klux audience.

Of all the love affairs in the world none can surpass the true love of a big boy for his mother. It is a love pure and noble, honorable in the highest degree to both. I do not mean merely a dutiful affection. I mean a love which makes a boy gallant to his mother, saying plainly to everybody that he is fairly in love with her. Next to the love of her husband, nothing so crowns a woman's life with henor as this secend love, this devotion of the son to her, And I never yet knew a boy to "turn out" badly who began by falling in love with his mother. Any man may fall in love with a fresh-faced girl, and the man who is gallant to the girl may up. We shall not be surprised to hear incompetency. He held a position or cruelly neglect the worn and weary Democratic editors charging that he two in the civil service, but for some man who is gallant to the girl may of his mother at middle age is a true knight, who will love his wife as much in the sere leaf autumn as he did in the The National Republican, Washing- daisied spring. There is nothing so eautifully chivalrous as the love of a big boy for his mother.—Beriah Green.

A Brooklyn artist is engaged upon a picture of an inspired kiss." Those

The Philadelphia Centennial Exhi-

The people of this country are grad-ually awakening to a realization of the vast importance of the success of the great International Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia in 1876. A few facts concerning the preparations for that exhibition and the mode in which it is to be conducted will be of interest. The buildings are being erected in

Fairment Park, the use of which has been given for the Centennial Exposition by the Commissioners. It is a most beautiful, spacious and attractive place. It is very easy of access and commands beautiful views, It is the very best spot for such an exhibition that could be secured near any city. The buildings are now well under way and will all be completed by the first month of 1876. They are built of iron coming influence of Mr. Davis as a and stone and strong timber, spacious, safe and convenient. The principal building will be of immense size. A computation shows that there will be five miles of walks in that building alone. In the Memorial Hall, where the painting and statuary are to be exhibited, there is 75,000 square feet of space. The buildings are all supplied with water and heat and a perfect system of sewerage. The total cost of the Exposition is estimated at \$8,500, 000. About five million of this sum has already been secured. The balance, it is believed, will be forthcoming in

Will it pay expenses? At the Paris Exposition of 1867 there were 9,200,000 tickets of admission sold. It is estimated that over 10,000,000 will be sold at ator of the day, for example, inspired the enthusiasm of his audience by the Philadelphia. Is the estimate, too large? Let us sec. Within a radius of one hundred miles of Fairmont Park there is a population of over 5,000,000. That is a larger population than within the same area of Paris. The Americans are a traveling, sight-seeing people, and everybody who can afford it expects to see the great Centennial Exposition. It will be open from May 10th to November 10th, and in that time it is very safe to say that ten millions of people will visit it. The admission price to all the buildings is fixed at one half dollar.

To accommodate this vast body will be the greatest tax on Philadelphia. Extra hotels are to be built. Tom Scott and a company propose building a summer hotel, within sight of the Exhibition buildings, to accommodate 5,000 people. It will be built for temporary use, but securely and conveniv and a mammoth new depot at it very doors will make it convenient for travelers. Three other hotels, to cover a block each, to be built so that they can be changed into dwellings afterwards, are to be erected to accommodate exhibitors with permanent board

and lodgings at reasonable prices. These are some of the preparations making for this great world's fair. The general interest created by the Centennials held throughout the country is of great advantage to the Philadelphia Exposition. All jealousy and local envy has been buried, and Americans now feel that it is a National enterprise, in the success of which all are interested. So it should be. We hope to see Tennessee advertise her unrivalled resources before the ten million there to congre gate. Let the South show her patriotism by giving unstinted encouragement to this Centennial Exhibition, and let all sectional lines be obliterated in the grand intermingling of people from the lakes and the gnlfs and the two oceans. Such we verily believe will be the effect of this great American enterprise. - Brownlow's Whig and Chronicle.

The Proposed Convention.

Ye hewers of wood, drawers of water, and delvers of the earth generally, says, the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Democrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the

"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted-let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas-let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases. No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body."

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North, NO NORTHCAROLIN-IAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HISCLAIM FOR DAMAGES IT THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSON-AL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO REESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE,"

In discussing the only question that Democratic editors seem to care about now, the Memphis Avalanche says:

"Washington's acts convinced the contry that he was preparing to retire to private life at the end of his second term; Gant's convinced the country that he is sparing no effort to secure a

expects to retire at the end of his term, cession, and, though his state nominalshould or would differ from one who ly remained loyal, deserted the nation ex-pected a re-election. It is very cer- and the state which had honored him, tain that if the President is a candidate and cast in his lot with those who for a third term, he is not nooking for sought the nations life. He was given any aid from the powerful whisky ring, a command in the confederate army which he has just assisted in breaking from which he was shortly removed for But the big boy who is a lover did this in the interest of a third term. reason soon retired. For the last few -Brownlow's Whig and Chronicle.

Mr. Beecher says that Moulton is a

Democratic Jealously of Jefferson

Some of the so-called independent news journals are unhappy over the pa-triotic sentiments expressed by ex-Confederate Jefferson Davis, to the Texas veterans of the Mexican war, in which he exhorted them to be as true in future to the stars and strips as they proved themselves to be on foreign battle-fields And, pray, why should expressions of devotion to the Union from this distinguished citizen excite such animadversions? His repentance and conversion is certainly not more marvelous than that of Paul, who said of himself that he had been the chief of sinners. Nobody ever doubted the honesty of Paul's christianity on that account, Or, is it because these Democrats in diguisepoorly disguised it is true-fear the party leader? Before the recent "unpleasantness," if not primus, in the

Democratic party of the whole country he was an acknowledged leader, and was confessedly the master spirit in the southern States, on which the Democracy at large depended for all of its national victories.

He is still as potential in that part of the country as heretofore. And the party as a national organization would be as helpless to-day without the support of the Democracy of the Southern States, as at any time within the last thirty years. Hence, if the southern wing of the party were to insist on a fair recognition in proportion to their number of Democratic electoral votes in the nominating convention of 1876, the leadership would go to that section of the Union. And if left to the unbiassed judgment of the Democratic voters in the southern States, Mr. Jetferson Davis would be their candidate for President of the United States.

The chief stumbling block in the way of his success is supposed prejudice against him on account of his prominent position in the recent rebellion .-Should this imaginary obstacle be removed, it would diminsh the chances of Democratic aspirants in the North .-Hence the desire of their clackers to keep him in the back ground. They desire his influence in favor of their own local favorites, but not for himself. They do not desire his personal ill-will, and hope to avoid it by persuading him that he is politically dead. But why should he be treated as a political suicide on account of his leadership in the rebellion-when eighty odd of his subordinates, including the Vice-President of the late Confederacy, are now members of the two Houses?

In what sense dos his position differ from theirs, except in his superiority over them in native ability, culture, acquirements and experience in public affairs? Before the war he was as devoted a friend of the Union as any of them. In principle he then stood and now stands on the same platform with themselves and their democratic brethren of the North. Measured by any recognized standard of excellence to be found among Democratic statesmen South, he is like Saul among the princes of Israel, a head and shoulders above them all. Compared with his brethren North he is not the inferior to any of them, nor has he differed, nor does he now differ with them in principle. True, he bravely risked his life in their defense, while they "snuffed the battle from afar," giving him only words of cheer and sympathy, while their carcasses were securely covered from peril by the intervening Union armies.

And now they propose to keep him out of the way of their own promotion by the cowardly device of suggesting his unpopularity, which so far as the Democratic party is concerned, North or South, has foundation only in the jealous brain of his Northern rivals for

opular favor.

If Jefferson Davis is in fact unfit for the office of President of the United States, because of his election to the Presidency of the defunct Confederacy, Alexander H. Stephens is unfit for a seat in the House of Representatives, because of his election to the Vice Presidency of the same so-called government during its temporary existence; and all his ex-Confederate associates, in both branches of Congress, because of the part they performed in the effort to destroy the Union. And if they are all morally ineligible to such positions the administration of national affairs, on this account, it will follow that all their political associates North, who indorsed the principles on which the rebellion was defended, and gave it the additional moral support of their sympathy, are equally ineligible. And of the two classes, the former are entitled to the greater respect - Chronicle.

The Late Breck hridge.

John C. Breckinridge, ex-congressman, ex-senator, and ex-vice president of the United States, and ex-senator and ex-general of the confederate states who died at Lexington on Monday, is likely to be known in history as "the man who made a mistake." Entering public life before he had reached his majority, he was elected to congress at the very earliest age which the constitution will allow. In congress he made a distinguished mark, and was unanimously chosen as the democratic candidate for the vice-presidency in 1856. After serving a full term he was chosen a senator, and on retiring from the presidency of the senate, immediately took a seat upon the floor, At this time he was the idol of his state, and third term"

Now we would like to know wherein the acts of in honest President, when he could have carried the people with him wherever he might lead. Unfortunately for him he chose the side of secould have carried the people with him soured, disappointed man, and now he has passed away from earth, and in all liar; but talk as we will and think as we may it's bad business to be on such friendly terms with a neighbor's wife that you can run in at the back door,

The Continue of the land, aside from his few relatives and personal friends, there is not one soul to regret his departure. His death makes no stir, and his removal leaves no niche unfilled. How different might for Five Years. But then the Judge dont know exactly whether his enemies are his friends or unot. "We have sought by every means the will at once dispand the whole army. Confederate affair, without a mitigating picture of an inspired kiss." Those persons who have never had an opportunity to behold two mouths in a state of proval of non-sectional and Union loving the will at once dispand the whole army. Confederate affair, without a mitigating picture of an inspired kiss." Those persons who have never had an opportunity to behold two mouths in a state of pious pucker ought to go and see it.

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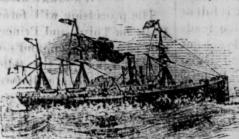
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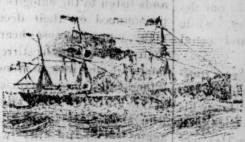
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A Reign of Ignorance,

We publish elsewhere in this gaper letter from a Northern man, late a resident of the South, in which he thanks the Inter-Ocean for the stand it has taken in regard to Southern affairs, and by a whiskey ring, and that the governrelates some of his own experience in ment was being Arkansas. Among other things our immense rev correspondent speaks of the advancement made by the latter State while under Republican rule, and says ! " In thirty-five years the Democrats built looking to the expense of fraud and thirty-seven miles of poor railway, opened twenty-five sickly schools, and built a worthless State House. In six years the Republicans built 1 000 miles years the Republicans built 1,000 miles of railway, deaf and dumb and blind asylums, an agricultural college, thousands of school houses, etc. Yet the men who have done this-our correspondent among the number-are driveu out of the State as if they were the bane instead of the leaven of the com-

blundering stupidity of the Southern nate, and give him such assistance a people in permitting this warfare to go required, that he, Fishback, would on against immigrants. There is not a answer for breaking up the ring in particle of doubt that had Northern that city. His suggestion was immedimen been welcomed-nay, if they had ately complied with by telegraph. Mr. even been let alone—every Southern
State would by this time have nearly
doubled its population and quadrupled
Myron Colony, commercial as special
agent of the Treasury Department, receiving his commission on the 5th of
March. He immediately set about his its capital. There are thousands of sensible Southerners who deplore this outrageous ostracism of Northern men, and, asofar as they dare to do so, oppose it; but they are overawed by the reckless gangs of freebooters who have made themselves a terror in nearly every Southern State, and absolutely nothing remains but to put an end to this lawlessness by the strong arm of the Federal Government. The statistics regarding the establishment of schools in the Southern States, to which our correspondent refers, are very interesting -To go a little further with Arkansas Though the State received 928,000 acres of land from the General Government in 1836, in aid of free education, not a free school was established until after the war; and to the honor of the black race be it said, the first public school house in Arkansas was built by freedmen in 1864. At the end of the six years of Republican control there were 1,292 public school houses, and nearly 3,000 free schools. Georgia had no free schools before the war, but in the short period that the Republicans had con-trol of affairs, 816 schools were established, in which were taught 40,000 pupils. The schools began to languish on the return of the Democrats to power, and in one year ten school houses and one church used as a school house were burned. The free schools were generally discontinued in 1872. In 1867, under Republican supervision, efficient free schools were established in Tennessee, and in twenty-two months nearly 4,000 schools had been started. The first report after the State went into the hands of the Democrats shows that but 478 of these schools remained. In Granger county, in 1869, there were forty-six white and eight colored schools, with upward of 4,000 white and 400 colored pupils. In 1872 the Superintendent reports: "Three schools; no school tax rated." Under Republican rule Texas had 1,921 schools, with 84,000 pupils.—In 1873, under Democratic rule, these had diminished to 85 schools, with 2. had diminished to 85 schools, with 2,-913 pupils! When Mississippi was reconstructed she had no free schools. In three years, under Republican rule, over 2,000 school houses were built and

So we might proceed with other Southern States. As with railways and public improvements, so with schools, churches, and every scheme to elevate and improve the people. The Democratic party of the South is the foe of all plans for spreading information today as it was in 1860. It is this dense ignorance which seems to keep alive animosity, and leads the clay-eaters of Tennessee and the haif-savage residents of Upper Louisiana and Texas to feel alarm at the approach of the Yankee school-marm, and be ready to unite and drive the residence of the seems of the ready to unite and drive the residence of the seems of the ready to unite and drive the residence of the seems of the ready to unite and drive the residence of the seems of the ready to unite and drive the residence of the seems of drive her and her dangerous heresies out of the country.—Inter-Ocean.

over 3,000 schools organized.

Secession Again.

The Democrats of North Carolina and of the entire South still cherish the idea that some day or other they will have another chance to carry out their pet scheme of secession. In fact, it is openly asserted in some sections that the power of the first Democratic administration which succeeds to place will be wished to secure for the South. will be wielded to secure for the South most of the important measures lost by the war; or, in the event of a refusal, the alternative of another rupture with the general government will be resort-ed to. Under the present constitution of North Carolina, secession is provided against by the incorporation of a section declaring that the State shall ever remain a part of the Union. In order to test the feelings of the revolutionists on this point, Mr. Chandler, ef Buncombe, offered a clause for insertion in the Convention act, providing that the State of North Carolina shall never thereafter have the right to second. hereafter have the right to secede. This proposition was voted down by the Demo-

roposition was voted down by the Democrats unanimously.

Thus it will be seen that Democracy is paving the way for again deluging the country in blood. Truly may it be said, that the gentry are determined to rule or ruin. Let every man in North Carolina who valves peace and presperity rather than strife and bloodshed take warning in time and vote shed, take warning in time, and vote with the only party that proposes to allay, rather than stir up, all the bad passions incident to civil war.—Era.

Whiskey Ring of the powerful

Louis, Chicago, western cities, is a scheme highly e acco ary of the Treasf the government ed. Secretary th whom ich led him to during the l pelieve that the law was being evaded rauded out of an] cons. He also became cognizant of the fact that nothing which transpired in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, carthing the frauds in St. Louis, he was aided by the accomplished editor and proprietor of the St. Louis Democra Mr. George W. Fishback, who informed We have heretofore adverted to the appoint an agent whom he would design

> work, having been empowered to employ whatever clerical and detective force he thought necessary for the accomplishment of his purpose, The whole programme was kept a profund from the commissioner, Mr. Douglass. After a little more than two months arduous labor, those engaged in the great undertaking have the plasure of seeing their efforts crowned with a success that must call forth the encomiums of law abiding men all over the land. A Washington special to the Cincinnati Gazette says of the result:

Thus the wide ramifications of the ring were laid bare. With its center at St. Louis, it touched every point of importance reached by a radius sweeping from New York around to New

It is easily seen that such transactions proved the collusion of all revenue officials, and the deliberate perjury of many of them.

that they were all watched, they dropthat they were all watched, they dropped their receipts of grain to about a quarter of what they had been taking and sent out only about one-third as much whisky. The watchmen were then taken off and discharged. They had, however, ascertained the number of loads of grain, and the capacity of the wagons being known, the amounts received over a considerable period were ascertained. A comparison of these receipts, with the amount sworn these receipts, with the amount sworn to in their formal returns exposed the approximate smount of their illicit

manufacture. When the establishments reduced their capacity, many men were thrown out of employment. Some of these were given work, and by casual conversations with them as to the modes of business pursued in the distilleries, the methods of removing and re-using stamps and packages were discovered, and much other valuable information of

a similar character.

Of the dishonest officials who perjured themselves and aided in defrauding the Government, the same dispatch

Under existing arrangements, about forty per cent. of the amount of tax out of which the government is defrauded goes to the revenue officials of various grades, to officers in the ring from other branches of the service, and to the outside many of each

side men of each.

This part of the spoils has reached, as near as those engaged for several years in trying to get at searets of the ring can estimate, about \$400,000 annually, and with what the distillers themselves pay extra to minor officials and their

pay extra to minor officials and their own employes, has certainly amounted to more than \$500,000 annually.

The stealing from the Government by this ring is estimated to have been not less than \$1,200,000 per annum, and it has carried on its operations three or

four years.

Among the few to whom the secrets of this movement were confided, was Col. P. B. Hunt, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District which includes

The whole country will join in according to President Grant, Secretary Bristow, Mr. Fishback, Col. Hunt, Mr. Colony and all concerned in the exposure of this gigantic fraud, the highest praise. In discharging their duties they have shown capacity, energy, honesty and courage.—Ex.

Gov. Vance thinks that after all the Republicans will get the credit of building the Western North Carolina Railroad, inasmuch as the convicts of the State are to do the work.

Remarks of this kind made in odd trips to the little towns of the State, while increasing the Governor's reputation for wit, have indirectly furnished him with bread and meat. They poculiarly attract the politicians, who constitute the mass of his admirers. But then we may be excused if we venture to say that such is not the style of Statesmanship, and that is the name under which the Governor paddles his little boat.—Pioneer.

The people did not want a Conven- ists of the late Legislature: We commence in this issue an able article on the Convention question in North Carolina, from the pen of Hon. John Pool. It is a clear statement of the stuation, and will give the reader an insight into the objects of the revolutions have been too frequent for the public good. But the Bourbons have forced a Convention upon us against the popular will. And let the proposing to enter into the campaign, would do well to file the papers containing Mr. Pool's views, as they will be invaluable during the contest.—Era.

The people did not want a Convention are opposed to any change in the officers of the State and quiet are what they desire. They feel that revolutions have been too frequent for the public good. But the Bourbons have forced a Convention upon us against the popular will. And let the people see to it that men are nominated and elected as delegates who will vote to adjourn and hand us back our Constitution prohibiting the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus shall be free as now provided.

3d. That all the officers of the State county sholl be elected by the people.

2d. That the clause in the people.

2d. That the clause in the people.

3d. That all elections shall be free as now provided.

3d. That all elections shall be free as now provided.

4th. That the State of North Carolinian shall have no right to secede.—Era.

Action ATA 7.178

convention is much underrated.

If there ever was a time in its histery requiring united effort, energy and tact on the part of the Republican party, it is at this juncture, when every sential feature which makes up its organization is threatened with over-

We are of those who believe firmly n the old adage, "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." While in principle we were opposed to the call of a Convention, believing that ne good reason existed for heaping upon the people of the State such an enormexpense for a few paltry changes in our constitution, yet, we are of the epinion, that if the questions at issue are properly presented to the voters of the State, the result will prove that it was a providential step terminating favorably to the Republican party, and res-cuing the people of North Carolina from the rule of a set of men who have always proven themselves enemies to the rights of the many and the especial champions of a petted few. If, how-ever, we expect to take advantage of the opportunity afforded, we must gird on our armour and be up and doing The Democratic party are thoroughly organized. It is useless to disguise the fact, that we have a most powerful and a most unscrupulous foe to contend with. Emboldened by their success in carry ing Raleigh and other cities, at the late election, through the most foul and damnable imposition upon the rights of freemen, they will not hesitate to resort to similar means in the future. They must be met at every point, argument for argument, and, if driven to the necessity, force for force. It is high time that the men who are responsible for all the woes with which we were afflicted during tour years of bloody strife should be taught that their insolent and

throughout the State, prepare for action at once. Let us go into this fight in earnest and with a determination to win, and we will win. We have a great advantage in argument. The action of the Democracy in the late Legislature has furnished us with sufficient charges to rout them in every closely contested county in the State. All that we need is organization and a sharp fight, and the work should commence at once. We hope the State Executive Committee will, without delay, arrange for the campaign, and Republicans in every county should hold conventions and nominate candidates as soon as IN BARRELS

Restricted Convention.

In other words, the people through their Legislature say to themselves assembled in Convention that the old order of things must be reversed; that the action of the creature must bind the creator and that the creator can do nothing without the consent of the creature. Such stupidity is worthy of the present Legislature.

It is admitted on all hands that there is no body in this country so completely embodying all the elements, the very essence, of severeignty as a Convention of the people: yet this first cause of republican government is to be tram-meled.

If the Legislature can bind the action of the Convention, what is the necessity of calling a Convention at all?
Why not let the Legislature proceed to do this work of a Convention? But there is no such power given the Legislature by the Constitution.

It is, we believe, a settled principle that no existing Legislature can bind the action of a succeeding one: Surely then no Legislature can restrict the ac-

tion of a Convention.

If the Convention Bill were to be submitted to the people and they were to ratify it by agreeing to or endorsing the restrictions proposed, then delegates elected to the Convention would feel

Some persons North as well as South seem to think that the "bloody chasm" between the two sections may be bridged by showing certain leading ex-Confederates the consideration which their vanity and ambition demand. When an ex-Confederate General is called upon to make a speech in a Northern State, or is dined or wined in some Northern city, that is evidence of the giving way of the prejudice which is said to lurk in the Yankee mind against the chivalrous Southron. This furnishes a very convenient theme for spread eagle editors to grind out high sounding and meaningless editorials, but it is not what will satisfy the solid, substantial people of the South. What we want in the South, and what will do more to make the Southern people forget the tollies of the past, will be the inauguration of a policy for the improvement of our commercial facilities. A few millions appropriated and judiciously expended in clearing out Southern rivers and rendering them navigable, so as to develop the wealth of our rich valleys, will do more to restore confidence between the sections, than all the specches that can be made by Southern Democratic politicians to their Northern admirers in the next half century.—Brownlow's Whig and Chronicle. half century .- Brownlow's Whig and

Remember, that the following proposed restrictions to the Convention act, offered by Mr. Candler, of Buncombe, were voted down by the revolution-

Judging from the seeming apathy of Republicans in many portions of the State it appears that the importance of the coming election for delegates to the

overbearing manner must be curbed. Let the Republican party, then,

bound to recognize them as valid, but under no other circumstances or for any other reason.—Salisbury Watchwan.

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(a) mulnathe of forderent at

NEW PROCESS

Every Package

WE ARE COMPLIMENTED daily mediately formulation

COMMERCIAL. Celebrated Brand

by old and new friends of this

And we have the consent to use names.

Traditional Trie seauth

if necessary. One trial is all we ask,

and no other Brand will be used.

REMEMBER THE

HALF BARRELS.

AND

ANY QUANTITY TO SUIT.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

GEO. MYERS,

11 and 13 South Front St. march 294-tfm ath mail

NOTICE TO HIPERS.

The CLYDE LINE

New York and Wilmington Steamship Company.

TO MEET THE WANTS TO THE TRADE have added another Steam r to the Line and will sail from NEW YORK every

Wednesday & Saturday at 3 P. M.

From Pier 13 North River. traine dicestre Man

SEMI-WEEKLY PROM EACH In It PORT. 18 and 19 at

Hereafter shippers can rely upon the prompt and regular sailing of these Steamers' from New York as advertised, as the Company has determined to adopt regular sailing days, that the Propell Become, wite Other steamers will be added as

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent, ap 9-tf Wilmington, N. C.

Carolina Central Rail-

way Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. December, 1871.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST., Trains will run over this Railway as

PASSENGER TRAIKS

Leave Wilmington daily at 7.15 A. M Arrive in Charlotte 7.00 P. M

Night Trains+(Fast Freight and Passen, gerl-in future notice. FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington af 6.30 P. Leave Charlette at 5.30 A. M. Arrive at Laurinburg at 6.00 P. M. Leave Laurinburg at 6.00 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington at.6.00 P. N

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

At Charlotte with its Western Division. North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, and Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Raailroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and couthwest with a short and cheap line to the Scaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT, Chief Engineer and Superintendent. Papers publishing our schedule will no-

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23, 1874. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Nov. 24th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows: MAIL TRAIN.

EXPRE-8 AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at ... 7:15 P. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at ... 2:11 A. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at ... 5:19 A. M. Arrive at Weldon at ... 7:30 A. M. Leave Weldon daily, at ... 6:30 P. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at ... 9:36 P. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at ... 12:39 A. M. Arrive at Union Depot at ... 6:30 A. M.

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullmen's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train: Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5.45 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P.M.

JOHN F. DIVINE, Sept. 1-tf MEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

Wilmington, Columbia & Au-

gusta R. R. Company. WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 24, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. N and after Tuesday, 24th instant, the following schedule will be run: NIGUT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington 6.10 P. M.
Leave Florence. 11.40 P. M.
Arrive at Columbia. 4.00 A. M.
Arrive at Augusta 8.45 A. M.
Leave Augusta 4.15 P. M.
Leave Columbia 8.15 P. M.
Leave Florence 12.50 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington 7.10 A. M.

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take through train leaving Wilmington at PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAIN daily (except Sundays.)

Through connections at Florence with trains for Charleston. Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta; JAMES ANDERSON, Gen. Superintendent.

NEW ARRIVALS

This Week. WACCAMAW & CAPE FEAR FRESH.

non teller Indistributel. HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, (Dry Salted and Smoked.)

English and Scotch Ales.

COFFEES of all kinds at reduced Prices, FISH, CASE GOODS of all kinds, TOILET SOAPS, Fine Pale and Common SOAPS, Twenty different kinds of TONIC BITTERS.

Cigars, Tobacco, Kerosene Oil. Hay, Corn and Oats,

Groceries at Wholsale.

CASH or close buying customers can be suited always, with Good Goods at Lowest Market Prices. ADRIAN & VOLLERS. jan 8-1v

The Post

Devoted to

The Great Principles of the National Republican Party,

In accordance with the

PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM,

Independent as to Men, But Not NEATLY EXECUTED as to Party,

And will advocate the exercise of more backbone on the part of the men who claim to belong to said party.

It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, in any and all parties. It will stand up for the good name of North Carolina, and every man who stan- BILL HEADS. ders the Old North State will be considered

We shall join hands with the press of North Carolina to encourage immigration.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

We shall give the latest

a water or and the Local, National and Foreign News.

Great pains will be taken to give

A Correct Statement of the Market in Naval Stores, Cotton and Produce, of Every Description;

Also, a correct

Commercial and Marine Report. And he GUARANTEES SATISFACTION

Communications on manufacturing will

All Communications to be addressed to

the Post, WILMINGTON, N. C. Subscription Price, \$3 Per Annum,

(Postage prepaid by us.) CARPENTER & MALLARD,

(SUCCESSORS TO) J. S. TOPHAM & CO. HORSE BLANKETS.

HARNESS, COLLARS, SADDLE BLANKETS, FEATHER DUSTERS, HORSE BRUSHES, CURRYCOMBS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, of all kinds, CHEAP FOR CASH.

PROSPECTUS .

OF THE Statesville American. 17th Volume 1874.

Free Speech---A Free Press---

THE AMERICAN, Now in the seventeenth year of its existence, without ever having changed hand, is enlarged to a

SEVEN CULUMN JOURNAL

And is one of the best newspapers pub lished in the State, without ANY INCREASE in the subscription rate, which is

\$2 00 Per Year, Payable in ADVANCE. It is published in a dress of

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL TYPE; WITH HUNDREDS OF OTHER ARTICLES Upon a POWER PRESS, and not excelled in typographical exe-

THE AMERICAN.

Will not attempted to constrain the opinion of any man, but will leave all to the exercise of freedom of opinion, of conscience ty of citizenship.

THE LATER NEW FARM AND GARDEN Wit and Humor.

A First Class Family Journal. As an advertising medium it has no weekly superior in the middle and western portion of the State, besides its increasing circulation in other parts of the country,

and those de-

find no better mode of accomplishing

sirous of extending their build

Address

the same than though the columns of THE AMERICAN. TERMS OF THE AMERICAN. For one copy, six months - - \$1 00 Por one copy, one year - - 2 00

E. B. DRAKE & SON,

Statesville, N. C. JOB PRINTING

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

MONTHLY STATEM BATS,

RAIL ROAD PRINTIAG,

in most ofits branches.

Entirely New Material

Invitations, &c., &c.

Wedding Cards,

Of the Latest Styles. TERMS MODERATE.

Office on Princess Street between Fr 1 ---

WILMINGTON N. V.

GENTS, MALE AND TEMALE, TO sell Pictures, everywhere. Fourteen thousand retailed by one. What a cuts say: "1 can make more money in this business "Your Pictures please everybody." "I received the 55 you sent, and sold 51 the next day." "Pictures received, and more than half sold the first day. Send 109 mere,"

WHITNEY & CO. map 21-3m

Norwich, Conn.

A GLORIOUS REVIVAL.

The grounds selected for the encampthe western side of the Cape Fear. It is partly surrounded with hills and streamlets which at this season of the of the commencement was fresh and balmy. The cloudless sky was studdied | blessed in the conversion of many sonls. with stars, and the moon beamed with The night passed away amid loud hosuncommon beauty, as if proud of the woods she was then flooding with her rays. At an early hour the inhabitants of the surrounding country began to assemble. Towards sundown a number were seen quietly gathering around the altar. The scene, from some cause, was now gradually falling into noticeable silence. In a few moments not a sound was heard, save now and then the wail of a loon, or a hum from the insect commenced at day-brake, and continworld. As twilight deepened there suddenly arose through the solemn still- hours. ness a simultaneous burst of praise .-

At seven the commencement exercises were opened by Rev. John Hooper! in a forcible and excellent sermon from 1 Cor. 3, 9. The minister was evidently wholly engrossed with his subject, and earnestly endeavored to awaken in empt from the din and noise which is the minds of his hearers a sense of its unspeakable importance, and to kindle in their hearts a flame of divine love. He spoke in strong and solemn terms of the frailty of man, and the necessity of preparation for the spirit land. At the the usual ceremony of prayer and song, close of his sermon it was evident that he had awakened the spirit of investigation in the minds of many present, and that a glorious work had now begun. Prayer and singing were continued long in the night after the close of the sermon.

SECOND DAY.

clouds and rain. The congregation one. There was no tortuousness or inhowever, still increased in number, and coherence. It was sound, well connectappeared not to be discouraged. To- ed, and abounded in fine deductions of wards noon the sunlight peered through splended reasoning, his language the misty clouds, and it was soon evi- clear, forceible and distinct, his zeal dent that a beautiful evening was before | indefatigable. Near the close of his ser-

AFTERNOON SERVICE.

H. Blackman arose, and in a warm and entreated as an especial messenger and excellent sermon (Job 7. 6) swayed sent from Christ. His efforts were truly the enraptured audience with his glow- greatly blessed. Many were converted ing energy. He appealed in strong and and numbers were brought to repentpathetic terms to the unconverted, and urged them with great fervor to repentance. His sermon throughout was strong, forcible and effective, and prepared the minds of his congregation for the warm and interesting prayer meeting that followed the conclusion of his sermon.

EVENING SERVICES

Were opened by Rev. S. B. Hunter, of Bennettsville: Isaiah 9, 6. The interest which had been so warmly excited in the minds of the congregation by the two preceeding ministers were now set ablaze, for surely the work of grace had now begun. As the minister proceeded with his remarks it was manifest that God was present with his people. Hallelujah! welled up from amidst the throng like the wails of some poor soul just snatched from the Juggernaut of Lord be praised. death. Amens! proceeded in solemn tones from the rostrum, like the voices of ministering spirits establishing the covenant of God with man. Glory! glory! welled up from the hearts of mourners as they bowed in supplication before the Throne of Grace. It was indeed a happy time and the glorious work went on-the ministers prayed and sung, seeming never to weary. It was late in the night when they repaired to their tents, and then only for a short repose, for just as the morning star began to rise, the work was resumed and continued until near the hour for preaching.

THIRD DAY. Morning services were opened at eleven, by Rev. R. H. Simmons: Isaiah 1, 18. This minister is a fine speaker, forcible and eloquent. He represented in glowing and pathetic terms the wonderful efficiency of the Cross. The inconceivable and unutterable love which God bears towards his creatures; and then in the most persuasive eloquence, he urged his hearers by every consideration for their welfare in this world, and for the one to come, to surrender themselves at once to God. His sermon was not without effect. A great number went forward to the altar, and the congregation fairly shouted with praise for the cause of Zion. Prayer meeting was again resumed at the close

of the sermon. AFTERNOON SERVICES

By Rev. Abraham Allison, of Whiteville, text 1 Cor. 15, 22. This minister forth the excellence of religion, its presiding influences, how it harmonizes presiding influences, how it harmonizes an amende as publicly as I made the the powers of the mind, correct its vacillations, and guides the ardent impulses of the soul aright; and how a character thus equipped, shielded and J. H. Myrover, Fag., Senior Editor of helmed and panoplied in truth, goes

THE WEEKLY POST. to sustain the soul in tranquility and peace by the steadfast anchor of a heavenly hope. The congregation which had now increased to hundreds, listened with great attention. Mourners in large groupes flocked to the altar, and a mighty lamentation was now heard throughout the camp of Israel.

EVENING SERVICES Were resumed at seven. Sermon by Rev. B. B. Benner, text Math. 19, 27. The emotion produced by the discourse of this zealous minister was truly profound. His whole mind, soul and ment is a fine and suitable eminence on strength were seemingly constructed into but one thought and that thought was the conversion of souls unto Christ. His appeals were most earnest and peryear, give to the place a charming and suasive, and certainly effected a powerpicturesque appearance. The evening ful influence over the minds of his hearers. His efforts were greatly

> sanas and prayer. FOURTH DAY. Sunday came forth with a clear sky, a fresh and delightful breeze. The congregation which heretofore had been comparatively small, had now increased to a number predigiously great. The ground seemed to sway with the thronging multitude. Good order and silence however, prevailed. Prayer meeting ued with unremitting fervor for several

> > MORNING SERVICES.

Preaching commenced at nine. Long before the appointed time the large pavilien was thronged to overflowing. Notwithstanding the great number present, the grounds were wholly exvery usual on such occasions. Perfect quiet reigned throughout the camp, and the congregation awaited with breathless anxiety. When the hour arrived the Rev. I. W. Davis arose, and, after delivered a stiring and effective sermon frem St. John 11, 43, The effect of his sermon upon his listeners was marvelous. A large number went up to be prayed for.

MORNING SERVICES Were reopened at eleven, by the Elder, Rev. T. H. Lemax, text Math. 25, 81.

Morning came forth darkened with His scrmon was in every respect a fine mon his appeals were most pathetic. His voice swelled out in great volumes At the appointed hour the Rev. T. F. | far above the assembled host. He urged

AFTERNOON SERVICES

Were opened at four by Rev. G. B. Farmer who, in a very effective sermon from Ec. 8, 8, pushed on the glorious work. It seemed that every individual on the ground was quickened to a sense of his conditiou. The very air quivered with the shouts of mourners.

There was preaching again at seven in the evening by Rev. Mr. Hunter, the revival continuing throughout the night. The exercises of Monday followed with the same glorious results. The meeting came to a close this morning at 12 o'clock, after uniting in a love feast, taking the parting hand and returning to their places of destination, sending away, it is to be hoped, many a thoroughly regenerated soul. Let the

T. H. LOMAX, P. E. CORRESPONDENCE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 25, '75.

Editor Wilmington Post: Enclosed herewith you will find a correspondence which I would like to have published in my vindication, as the author of the charge, which misled the Gazette, knew, his statement, to be false at the time he perpetrated the

Very respectfully, L. C. LINEBERY. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 24, '75.

J. H. Myrover, Esq., Senior Editor of

the Gazette: SIR: In your issue of the 13th inst., ou assailed me violently and unjustly. have been disposed to believe that re-lection would convince you that justice to yourself as well as me, demands a correction, and that you would not hesitate to follow the dictates of such conviction. I ask that you give me information at once, whether or not you cherish any such intention. Your absence last week has prevented me from writing you seoner.

I am respectfully, L. C. LINEBERY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 24, '75.

Mr. L. C. Linebery: SIR: Your favor of this date is just received. Should 1 become convinced that I had assailed you unjustly I should have no hesitation in making any correction which might be necessary. If you have been led to believe, however, that the article of the 13th was written hastily or without my having acquired Very resp

J. H. MYROVER. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 24, '75.

the Gazette:

ity for the charge against me, in your issue of the 13th inst., upon your informants. Will you please give me the names of those from whom you have "acquired information on the subject?"

Very truly yours, &c., Signed) L. C. LINEBERY, (Signed)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 24, '75. Mr. L. C. Linebery:

SIR: The tenor of my note to you an hour or two since is identical with the tenor of my article of the 13th inst., in this, that I based my allegations against you upon information which had been received from others. Pray do not suppose, however, in furnishing you with the names of the informants that I wish by "implication," or otherwise, to relieve myself of any responsibility attaching to any article that I have ever written and published in my paper. The charges were made by A. A. McKethan, Sr., Joshua Council and Frank Nelson—the two latter, colored.

Respectfully, J. H. MYROVER. (Signed)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 25, '75. J. H. Myrover, Esq.:

SIR: Yours of last evening was re ceived. In consideration of the fact that you say in your note of yesterday noon, "If the information conveyed to me is shown to be incorrect. I would cheerfully make an amende as publicly as I made the charge." I feel it due to you to say that A. A. McKethan, Sr., prior to the publication of the 13th inst, uttered the same charge to me in person, and that I denounced it as false, in his teeth. I have information that Nelson, in the presence of witnesses, has recanted his statement, and Council denied to me, having attributed to me the language referred to in your article. From these facts you can see that neither of your informants are entitled to the credit which you give them, and in that view I leave it to your sense of justice to make a correction. Should you wish proof before giving my statement credit, it shall be at your service.

Very respectfully, L. C. LINEBERY. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 25, '75.

Mr. L. C. Linebery: SIR: Your favor of to-day is at hand and contents noted. I have only to repeat, in substance, what was contained in my notes of yesterday, that if the information which was put in my possession, and which covered my article of the 13th inst., can be shown to be in-

correct and can be disproved, I am willing to make, in your behalf, any correction which may be deemed necessary. Hoping that you may understand from my communications that I am not only willing to treat you justly, but that I am determined to do myself justice.

J. H. MYROVER. (Signed)

The Frizell Fire Company. We mention the fact last week that, on the day of election, certain members of the Frizell Fire Company (colored) held a meeting, upon the strength of which they carried their engine and equipments down to the Market House, and surrendered them to the municipal

This action was taken from the fact that the members of the Company felt themselves aggrieved because the Registrar refused to allow the votes of certain colored men who claimed to be members. The decision of the registrar, Mr. E. P. Powers, was clearly fortified by law, and, consequently, this surrender of the engine, for the cause stated, was wrong, and the position of the company untenable.

Immediately after the election day there were indications that many of the members of the Frizell Fire Company, of intelligence and good character, die not sustain the action taken, and that they were willing to receive their engine back again. Therefore, Mr. W. C. Troy, Chief Fire Wardeu of the town, invited the members to meet him in the Town Hall last Friday night, that the difficulty might, if possible, be adjusted. We regret to say that the result of that meeting was anything but satisfactory. Two or three of the negro speakers were very bitter and abusiveso much so, that Mr. Troy and Sheriff Hardie, who were present, retired from the room, and nothing was accomplish-

A bare outline of the history of our fire department will reveal at a glance how unjust and unreasonable is the state of feeling in the Frizell Fire Company. The exemptions and immunities ncident to firemen's membership have, under our town ordinances, been extended impartially to whites and blacks alike; indeed, even under the new act f the Legislature, the Frizell Fire Company has been allowed a greater number of members than the white organization. With regard to the refusal to allow the admission of the votes of a a number of negroes claiming exemption from poll-tax as firemen, the matter was throughly argued, submitted to legal investigation, (John S. Leary, a prominent Republican lawyer being \$1 65 per bbl. consulted) and the action of the Regis-

trar is amply supported.

It is evident, then, that the colored men have had bad advice and malignant counsel, tending to inflame their minds and arouse their bitter feelings against the citizens of this community. We have, at length, discovered where such advice has emanated. We learn that L. C. Linebery, tax collector of the town of Fayetteville, has been an active agent in widening the breach be-tween the blacks and the whites, and has been using his influence to prevent the negroes from receiving the engine back into their possession. We have information which our readers may accept as entirely trust-worthy that Linebery has expressed himself in this wise to at least one member of the colored fire company; that the negroes would be fools to render any assistance if any white man's house was in flames, or the whole town were on fire. This, if not the exact words, is the substance of the advice given by this disturber of the peace. The man who, by insidious whispers, strives to array one portion of information on the subject, you have been drawn into an error. If the inand strife, deserves the scorn and con-temptuous loathing of every man, we-man and child of the people among whom he lives; and he who can deliberately counsel that any part of the citizens shall stand aloof while the house of their fellow-man is burning, is no

to visit punishment upon such a wretch, and, while the stern reprobation and execration of his fellow-citizens consign him to merited oblivion, the legal authorities which are constituted to protect and preserve the welfare of society should be invoked to check such dangerous tendencies.

We earnestly request our colored population to have a care whither such pernicious advice will lead them. Let them remember that the destruction of property and the loss of capital in this town are, just so far as they go, so much taken away from the support of them-selves and their families; let them remember that they are interested as deeply as we are in the well-being of the town; and let them remember that the white people here wish them to share in the general prosperity, and participate in the profits of trade and business—but if the issue is ever made and the line is drawn, it will be the fault of the blacks, led by the evil counsels of wicked white men, and those who own the property and control the capital will have an overwhelming

advantage in the contest,

As far as the future disposition of the Frizell fire engine is concerned, we have only to repeat what we said last week—that the colored company was a good one, and enjoyed the confidence of our people. However, as the members refuse to recede from the position which they have taken, we suggest that the Chief Fire Warden call a meeting of the white citizens, and that a new organization be immediately formed. It is a matter of importance, and should be attended to at once.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Wilmington Market.

MAY, 21TH. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Receipts 740 casks. Sales of 500 casks at 31 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market firm.

Rosin-Receipts 2,083 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls Strained \$1 55. Strained resin firm at \$1 55 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Receipts 529 bbls. Sales of 120 bbls at \$2 20 for vellow dip \$1 30 for hard and \$3 60 for

TAR-Receipts 168 bbls. Sales of 50 bbls at \$1.50. Market steady. Cotton-Receipts 12 bales. Market quiet and nominal; official quotations nominal.

MAY, 24TH. SPIRITS TUBPENTINE. - Receipts 93 casks. Market firm at 31 cents.-Sales of 50 cask at 31 cents per gallon for Southern packages, and and and

Rosin-Receipts 207 bbls. Market firm at \$1 50 for stained. No sales re-CRUDE TURPENTINE. - Receipts 30 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls at \$2 20 tor

yellow dip and \$3 60 virgin and \$1 30 for hard. Market steady. TAR-Receipts 10 bbls. Sales of 10 bbls at \$1 50 % bbl. Market steady. Corron.-Beceipts 38 bales. Market dull and nominal. No transactions.

Official quotations are entirely nominal. MAY, 25TH. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 466 casks. Market firm. Sales of 200 casks at 31 cents per gallon for Southern

packages. Rusin:-Receipts 3,174 bbls. Strained osin ffrm, Sales of 500 bbls Strained at \$1 55, and 500 do good strained at \$1 60 per bbls.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Receipts 75 bbls. Sales of 75 bbls at \$3 60 for virgin and \$2 20 for yellow dip and \$1 30 for hard.

TAR-Receipts 150 bbls. Sales 150 bbls at \$1 50 per bbl. Market steady. COTTON .- Receipts 1 bales. Market quiet and nominal. Oofficial quotations

MAY, 25TH. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Receipts 656 casks. Market quiet. Sales of 300 casks at 31 cents aud 200 casks at 301 cents per gallon.

Rosin-Receipts 1,902 bbls. Strained rosin dull at \$1 55 per bbls. Small sales at \$1 55.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Receipts 500 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls at \$3 60 for virgin and \$2 20 yellow dip, and \$1 30 for hard. Market steady.

TAR-Receipts 150 bbls. Has advanced 15 cents. Sales of 125 bbls. at Corron-Receipts 81 bales. Market

quiet and nominal. Official quotations nominal.

MAY. 26TH. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 259. casks. Sales of 100 casks, at 30} cents, per gallon for Southern packages. Mar-Rosin--Receipts 842 bbls. Market

dull, for Strained at \$1 55 per bbl. No. sales reported. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Receipts 165 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls at \$3 60 for

Virgin, \$2 20 yellow dip and \$1 30 for hard. Market steady. TAR-Receipts 68 bbls, Sales of 50 bbls, at \$1 65 per bbl. Market steady. Corrox-Receipts 00 bales, Market

quiet. No sales reported. Official quotations nominal :

Tonsorial--Removal.

terial of James Carraway and removed to the shop formerly occupied by him, in the basement of the Purcell House, where he invites his old friends and the public gen erally to call on him. Best workmen in the State employed, and Shaving, Hair Cuttin forth, able to blunt the shafts of adver-sity, to sooth the pangs of sorrow, and implication you throw the responsibil-sity to sooth the pangs of sorrow, and implication you throw the responsibilWEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES. The following is the stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and affoat at the Port Wilmington N. C., as taken to-day May 24, 1875, by the Secretary of the Produce Exchange, and compiled from the books of the same: Stton in yard, bales

347 - 1.326

afloat,

Spirits Turpt, in yard eks. 3,194 1,404 - 4,598Rosin in yard, bbls. 29,418 affost, 8,500-37,918 Crude Turpt. in yard, bbls 1,692 " affoat, 100- 1,792 Tarin yard, bbls, 4,556 " affoat am quiqueil 486- 5,042 Statement of the Receipts, Exports and Total Supply of Cotton and Naval

Stores at and from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending May 24, 1875: RECEIPTS. bales

casks Spirits Turpentine, 2,119 8,900 bbls Rosin. casks Crude Turpentine, bbls EXPORTS. Cotton. Spirits Turpentine, 1,504 16,910 bbls Rosin, casks Crude Turpentine, bbls Tar,

Port of Wilmington, May, 28th.

MARINE.

ARRIVED. Steamship Zodiac, Chapin, Philadelohia, A D Cazaux.

Ger Brig Maria Wheeler, Groves, New York, G G Barker & Co. Ger Barque Hermann, Hellmreich. Wagener, London, E Peschau & Westrmann. Ger Barque Amanda, Schuttx, Mau-

iels. E Peschau & Westermann. Ger Brig Boon, Weentzen, Mauriels, E Peschau & Westermann, Nor Brig Lillesand, Auderson, Antverp R E Heide.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs. Baltimore, A D Cazaux. Steamship Gulf Stream, Faircloth. New York, A D Cazaux. Ger Barque August, Ohrloff, Rotter-dam, Alex Sprunt & Son. Schr Rebecca, Nelson, Englehard,

Mitchell & Son. Schr Mary Berry, Englehard, Mitch-Schr S D Cobb, Williams, Sladesville, Mitchell & Son. Schr J W Hinton, Simmons, Elizabeth City, Mitchell & Son. Schr B M Tilton, Tilton Perquimans

County, Mitchell & Son. Schr Mrry E Thompson, Gilkey, Boston, Worth & Worth. Schr City of Chelsea, Goodwyn, New Yory, Navassa Guana Co.

CLEARED. Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux, Steamship Regulator, Doane, New York, A. D. Ozzaux. Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Balti-more, A D Caraux. Schr Idabella, Fisher, New York,

Williams & Murchison. Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, A D Cazaux. Schr Paragon, Darby, New York, C H Robinson.

Ger Barque Amazone, Baltzer, Cron-stadt, Williams & Murchison.

NOTICE,

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES

MAY 1, 1875, TO APRIL 30, 1876.

THE REVISED STATUTES of the U. S ections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged, in any business avocation or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a Stamp denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special Tax year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April

The taxes embraced within the provision the Law above quoted are the following,

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties. Persons or Firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to O. H. Blecker, Collector of Internal Revenue at Fayetteville, and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and

J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Washington, D. C., February 1st, 1875. WGLCo "WaSBRR"

WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

L. RUSSELL.

Attorney at Law,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office at residence, corner of Dock Streets.

WHOLESALE PRICE

The following quotations re up small orders higher prices charged, id ad an alo RICES.

ARTICLES.

Standard Domestic..... CUN—North Carolina, oulders 00 @ 151/@ 111/26 BEEF—On the hook RELS Spirits Turpentine,

p b.
Dairy' cream, p b.
State, p b.
COFFEE—Java, p b,...
Rio p b... Laguara, p b.

ORN MEAL—p bushel.....

OTTON TIES—p b.

OMESTIC—Sheeting,4-4pyd

11

Mullets, \$\partial \text{bbl} \tag{5} 50 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
N C Herring, \$\partial \text{bbl} \tag{6} 00 & \text{6} 8 & 00 \\
Dry Cod, \$\partial \text{bbl} \tag{7} \tag{6} 0 \\
FLOUR—Fine, \$\partial \text{bbl} \tag{5} \text{6} 0 & 6 & 0 \\
Super, Northern, \$\partial \text{bbl} \tag{6} \text{25} & \text{6} 7 & 50 \\
Extra do. \$\partial \text{pbl} \tag{5} \text{6} 7 & 50 \\
Extra \text{bbl} \tag{5} \text{6} 9 & 7 & 50 \\
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Phoenix 00
Wilcox Gibb & Co., mainspulated Guano 00
GLUE—7 h 15
GRAIN—Corn, store, 75 56 fbs. 1 16 Corn, cergo, \$ 56 bs... Corn, yel., \$ bushel... Oats, \$ bushel.... Peas, cow, & bushel HIDES—Green, & b ...

Dry. \$ b.

HAY—Eastern, \$ 100 bs.

North River, \$ 100 bs.

HOOP IRON—\$ ton.....

LARD—Northern \$ b....

NAILS—Cut, 4d to 20d, \$\beta\$ keg. 4 75
OILS—Kerosene, \$\beta\$ gal. 18
Lard, \$\beta\$ gal. 1 10
Linseed, \$\beta\$ gal. 1 00
Rosin, \$\beta\$ gal. 30
PEANUTS—\$\beta\$ bushel. 1 50
POTATOES—Sweet, \$\beta\$ bush, \$\beta\$
Irish, Northern, \$\beta\$ bol. 3 25
PORK—Northern, city mess, 00 00
Thin, \$\beta\$ bol. 00 00
Prime, \$\beta\$ bol. 00 00
Rump, \$\beta\$ bol. 00 00
RICE—Carolins, \$\beta\$ b. 00
East India, \$\beta\$ b. 00
Rough, \$\beta\$ bushel. 1 20
RAGS—Country, \$\beta\$ b. 2
City \$\beta\$ b. 2

Liverpool, \$\mathbb{B} sack...
American, \$\mathbb{B} sack...
SUGAR—Cuba, \$\mathbb{B}\$ b... Porto Rico, P. Ex C-SHINGLES—Contract, & M...

AVE.

R O hhd, B E.

Cypress, B M.

TALLOW—B B.

TIMBER—Shipping, B M.

Mill prime, B M.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Per Stmring Ves-TO NEW YORK. Crude Turpentine \$\beta\$ bbl \(0.45\alpha^*\) 0 00 \(0.00\alpha \) 0 35 \(0.50\alpha TO BALTIMORE

To Baltimore
Crude Turpentine \$\pi\$ bbl 000@ 045
Tar \$\pi\$ bbl 000@ 045
000@ 045
Spts Turpentine \$\pi\$ bbl 000@ 045
Rosin \$\pi\$ bbl 000@ 045
Cotton \$\pi\$ bale 000@ 045
Cotton \$\pi\$ bushel 000@ 011
Lumber \$\pi\$ M. 0 0 @ 10 00 650@ 00 Lumber \$ M...

To Boston
Crude Turpentine \$ bbl | 0 00@ 0 00 | 0 00@ 0 65
Rosin \$ bbl | 0 00@ 0 00 | 0 65@ 0 70
Cotton \$ bale, | 0 00@ 0 00 | 2 50@ 0 00
Peanuts \$ bushel | 0 00@ 0 00 | 0 12@ 0 10
Lumber \$ M | 0 00@ 0 00 | 11 50@ 12

MONEY MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N C, April 16. Exchange sight on Northern Exchange 30 days on Northern Bank of New Hanover Stock. ilmington City

PLANTATION FOR SALE .- Seven hundred acres of wood land. A three horse farm all ready for cultivation, with three miles front on Town Creek, and 8 feet of water to landing. Dwelling house and out houses all in good repair, location healthy. Apply to Cronly & Morris.

NOTICE.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE. WILMINGTON, N. C.,

April 1st.: 1875.

THE ATTENTION of citizens of the community is respectfully called to the fact that the sickly season approaches with the warm weather which is now near at hand, and that it becomes my duty to adopt the most stringent sanitary measures at this time in order to preserve to health of the city. To prevent, as far as possible, the spread of disases incident to the warm season, which DECAYED MATTER, FILTH, GAR-

BAGE, TRASH, AND ALL

REFUSE MATTER

Tend to generate, I would most carnestly ask the hearty co-operation of the citizens generally in placing our city in such a cleanly condition as to render it impregnable to those diseases which have birth in filth and an unwholesome atmosphere, and to a lack of prompt attention at the proper season. To this end the entire force of the city will be employed in

FECTING, REMOVING

TRASH, &c., &c.

All persons are earnestly requested to have the trash and refuse matter upon their premises placed upon the streets, where practicable in Barrels or Boxes, which will be removed immediately.

will be furnished free of charge at my Office to any person calling for same.

DESIGNATED BY A YEL-LOW ROSETTE,

May be notified of any stagnant water standing upon any lot, damp cellar, or anything which would tend to impair the health of the City. Any complaint lodged at my Office will have prompt attention. Hoping that proper sanitary measures adopted now may secure to us a healthy city during the summer. I earnestly soiicit the aid and prompt co-operation of all good citizens to

> J. H. ROBINSON, City Marshal.

-OF THE--PUBLIC.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,

N ORDER to enable me to cleanse the ity thoroughly, and with as little delay as possible, I have divided the city into four(4) Health Districts, with a health officer as-

THE FIRST DISTRICT,

Market and East of Fifth streets. THE SECOND DIETRICT. In charge of Health Officer C. C. Taylor, em-

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Walcott, embraces that portion of the City South of

The Health Officers may be designated by the yellow rosette, and they are instructed

It is hoped that the Citizens generally will co-operate with me in this important work, Any person requiring the service or a

scavanger may report the fact to the Health Officer of the Division in which the work is to be done, or at my office, and the matter shall have the promptest attention. Trusting no further appeal too ur good Ci-

| april 15-tf City Marshal,

COURIER - JOURNAL Continues for the present year its liberal arrangement, whereby, on 31st of December, 1875, it will

scribers.

in presents, comprising twelve hundred useful and beautiful articles.

The Courier-Journal is a long-established, live, wide-awake, progressive, newsy, pright and spicy paper,

Terms-\$2 00 a year, and liberal offers to clubs. Daily edition \$12 00.

Postage prepaid on all papers without W. N. HALDEMAN.

Shingles: Shingles: CONTRACT. SAP AND HEART.

april 9-tf J. A. SPRINGER.

CLEANSING, DRAINING, DISIN-

For at least the next twenty days

DISINFECTANTS

THE HEALTH OFFICERS TO BE

attain this, greatly to be desired, end. Very Respectfully,

FOR THE INFORMATION

MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

April 14th, 1875.

signed to duty in each.

In charge of Health Officer J. H. Brown, embraces that portion of the city north of

braces that portion of the city north of Market and West of Fifth streets.

In charge of Health Officer A. J. Denton; embraces that portion of the city south of Market and east of Fifth Streets. THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

Market and West of Fifth Streets. to inspect and report all uncleanliness to

and begin the needed cleaning without fur-

tizens may be required, and that our City shall be a model in neatness during the coming Summer,

LOUISVILLE WEEKLY

1875. AGAIN! 1875

distribute impartially among its sub-

\$10,000

No other paper offers such inducements to subscribers and club agents. Circulars with full particulars and specimen copies sent free on application.

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Sandal Barthard